The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 47.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,330,327.

—There are 1,450 granges in Indiana, an average to sixteen to each county.

—The prayer-cure for intemperance has been inaugurated in Fort Madison, Iowa.

—Andrew J. Fuller committed suicide in Nashville on Friday by taking morphine.

—Wm. Condill has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

—Trains are now running through on the Mississippi Central and Memphis & Charleston Railroads.

—A telegram from the Indian agent at Fort Yuma, California, says the Indians are leaving the San Carlos reservation.

—An ordinance to license the social evil in Cincinnati was defeated in the Board of Aldermen by a vote of seven to fifteen.

—The following were the customs receipts for the week ending the 21st: At New York, $2,-758,555; Boston, $412,708; Philadelphia, $188,-638; Baltimore, $101,954.

—The prospective supply of hogs for summer packing in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin is fifty per cent. less than the number fattened last year for summer packing.

—The proprietor of Swift's rolling mills at Newport, Kentucky, has telegraphed to Governor Leslie of Kentucky for protection to enable him to resume work at his rolling mills; also to the Secretary of War for a detachment of soldiers at Newport Barracks to guard the boats he is constructing for the Government.

—Generals Sheridan, Hooker and Whipple, of the Thomas Monument Association of the Army of the Cumberland, have concluded a contract for an equestrian statue in bronze of General George H. Thomas, fourteen feet high, to be delivered in Washington City in three years, a model of the same to be submitted to a committee in July next for its approval.

—About one thousand ladies inaugurated the crusade against liquor dealers in Philadelphia on Friday. They delegated twenty of their number, who visited, three saloons, around which they sang and prayed, the proprietors having closed their doors. A number of roughs gathered, who ridiculed the proceedings so much that one of the ladies wept. The proprietors called the police, but they refused to interfere.

—The Massachusetts Senate has passed the ten-hour bill to engrossment by a vote of 18 to 14. It makes no provison for the hours of labor of men, but provides that women and children under eighteen shall not be employed in establishments for the manufacture of textile fabrics, threads, yarns or worsteds more than sixty hours a week, or an average of ten hours a day, each violation to be punishable by a fine of fifty dollars.

—The Boston *Journal* of to-day says, on Simmons' confirmation: "The answer comes to us from Washington that we must have Butler and Butler men, whether we want them or not. The Republican party of Massachusetts will not stand the evil and disgrace sought to be, whether intentially or not, inflicted on us at Washington." The *Daily Advertiser* says: "This is an invasion of our rights for which no precedent can be found in the political history of the country, an outrage which cannot be many times repeated without destroying not only the political party which tolerates it, but the harmony of the State at large."

FOREIGN.

—Emperor Francis Joseph has returned to Vienna from his visit to the Czar of Russia.

—Late Advices from Buenos Ayres say the cholera continues to rage with unabated violence.

—The Spanish Government has withdrawn the garrison from Tolousa, in the province of Guipuzcoa.

—The company which issued proposals for laying a light telegraph cable between England and America has abandoned the enterprise.

—The Spanish army under General Morlionese has made three attacks on the Carlist force before Bilboa, and was repulsed each time.

—It is officially announced that the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, accompanied by the Queen, will enter London on the 12th of March.

—The Paris Court of Appeals has dismissed the claim of Noundorff, who styled himself Louis XVII., pronouncing the man a crazy adventurer.

—A late dispatch says the insurgents advanced to the walls of Nagasaki, and there has been some fighting, with what result is unknown. The foreign residents are safe under the protection of their Consuls and men-of-war in the harbor.

—Dispatches from Central Africa say the Yamud Turkomans recently made an attack on the Russian fortifications. They were defeated, and while crossing a frozen river during the retreat the ice broke, and large numbers were drowned. General Kauffman is to return to Khiva in April.

—Advices from the Gold Coast represent that up to January 29th it was doubtful whether the Ashantees made peace or war. News having been received that a large force of the enemy was collecting in the rear of the British forces, a reconnaissance was made, and this led to a series of battles, previously reported, which ended in the capture of Coomassie.

CRIME.

—T. McCartney, residing near Calvary cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., was arrested last Thursday evening on a charge of having killed his son John, aged eleven, on Shrove Tuesday, by striking him on the head with a loaded dray whip. The boy was quietly buried, but the facts becoming known, the authorities had McCartney arrested, and ordered also a *post mortem* examination of the body of his son.

FIRES.

—Edward Hall, another of the persons charged with complicity in the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad bond forgeries, was arrested in Jersey city on Friday.

—Several valuable horses were burned, including the well known "Wade Hampton," by a fire in Saul T. Bingle's stables, in Frederick, Md., on Friday morning.

THE WHISKY WAR.

The Crusaders in New York.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The temperance crusaders in New York are patiently waiting for the storm from the West, and expect to begin work in earnest with the opening of next week.

Last night the Sons of Temperance gathered in mass meeting, when, in an address, Rev. Wm. C. Steele said that the Mayor's wife, District Attorney's wife, Crosby's wife, and Dr. John Hall's wife could sweep the saloons before them as the first women of Ohio towns were doing. On Monday in the Seventeenth street Methodist Church daily temperance prayer meetings will be begun, and on Sunday afternoon a temperance experience meeting will be held in Fortieth Street Church.

Brooklyn.

At the mass meeting to be held in Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dr. Talmadge, Dr. Buddington and Dr. Duryea will speak. A few evenings later, the Catholic Temperance Union, of Brooklyn, will have a great demonstration in the Academy of Music, under the patronage of Bishop Laughlin.

Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says that the women's temperance crusade in that city and the State continues to be the all-absorbing topic. The Christian ladies of one portion of the city have perfected their plans. Between three hundred and five hundred women of the best society will take part in the war. It is expected that at least one thousand crusaders will be enlisted within a week. Besides the women's movement, another is to be started directly under the auspices of a temperance organization. The plan of operations will be similar to that adopted in Ohio.

Ithaca, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y., February 27.—Dio Lewis and others addressed a sympathetic audience here last night. After adjournment circulars were left at nearly every house urging the organization of praying bands.

Jersey City.

Nearly two hundred ladies, of high social standing in Jersey City, met yesterday, and organized a Woman's Temperance League. They are not connected with the ladies' praying band that visits saloons. Their plan is to district the city, visit families, and urge men, women and children to sign the total abstinence pledge.

A great public demonstration by the Catholics of Jersey City was held last evening at St. Michael's church. Three thousand people were present. The President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, Very Rev. Dean Byrne, of Trenton, made a most emphatic speech, urging Catholic citizens to rise immediately, and do battle against the great public foe of American liberty and of Christian religion. They owed it to the honor of their name to show how they could crush out the great evil now striking terror into the heart of every American patriot and Christian man. He called upon them to take the religious abstinence pledge, as Archbishop Manning had done, and as bishops and priests were doing in the country. A large crowd rose and then knelt in front of the altar and took the pledge.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Bankrupt Bill to be Considered Next Week.

Simmons Confirmed as Collector of Customs at Boston.

Serious Charges Against Judge Durell by Mrs. Gaines.

Text of the Bill for the Enforcement of the Laws in Utah.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1874.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The House Bankrupt bill that passed the Senate, with numerous amendments, will be taken up for consideration by the House Judiciary Committee next Wednesday.

A Step in the Direction of Specie Payments.

A bill is being prepared, and will be introduced in Congress shortly, to allow the duties on importations in American built vessels to be paid in legal tender notes; gold payments as at present required on importations in foreign built ships. This distinction, it is claimed, will be a potent one in the interest of the rival American commerce, the general importing trade possibly uniting in favor of American ship building, preferring on account of the payment of duties in legal tender notes to import their goods in American instead of foreign bottoms. It will be a step in the direction of specie payments, as the value of these notes would be enhanced and in demand, placing them on an equality with gold. This bill will undoubtedly create a furore in Congress, and its discussion will give rise to the most important and interesting debates this session.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1874.

Mrs. Gaines' Case.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, of New Orleans, has been before the sub-committee in the case of Judge Durell, and her testimony is regarded as of such a character as to require a prompt presentation of articles of impeachment. Mrs. Gaines, it seems, had a conversation about Judge Durell with her lawyer, Mr. Stone, who said: "Durell will sit upon your case and decide in your favor on certain conditions, which are that Sheriff Parker retains in his hands twenty-one thousand dollars for making streets in the property litigated for by the Union Company and the heirs of Cavalier and Davenport. Mrs. Gaines, Durell can arrange it if you will give him twenty thousand dollars. Nine thousand dollars you can have, the remainder is to be given to the above named heirs, and every other lot in the squares designated is also to be given to Durell." Subsequently, at the house of Norton, assignee in bankruptcy, Mrs. Gaines met Durell, who, when asked why he could not sit in her case, referred her to Norton. Meeting that evening, he told to Mrs. Gaines that if she would consent to the proposition made to her by Mr. Stone the day before, Judge Durell would sit in her case.

An Enforcement Law for Utah.

The bill reported by Representative McKee to-day from the Committee on Territories concerning the execution of the laws in Utah gives authority to the United States Marshal to appoint deputies in each judicial district in that territory. The United States Attorney is also authorized to appoint assistants. It is made their duty to attend all courts. Only male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and for six months residents of the Territory, shall be competent to serve as grand or petit jurors, their names to be drawn from a box, a certain number of them being written on slips of paper. The qualifications for bigamy, polygamy or adultery it shall not be necessary to prove either the first or subsequent marriage by registration or a certificate thereof, but the same may be proved by such evidence as is admissable to prove a marriage in civil cases and proof of cohabitation by the accused with more than one woman as husband and wife. His declaration or admission that such women are his wives and his acts recognizing, acknowledging, introducing, treating or deporting himself toward them as such, shall be admissable as evidence. Any woman now or hereafter holding the relation of spouse or consort, and not that of a lawful wife to any man who at the time cohabits with another woman as his wife, spouse or consort, may file her petition asking to be discharged from such relation. The court may, upon a due hearing, adjudge and decree her to be discharged and freed from such relation, and give her possession and control of her minor children, together with such portion of the estate and property of the man for the support of herself and children.

The bill provides that nothing in this section shall be construed as repealing, changing or annulling existing laws against polygamy, and that Probate Courts shall have jurisdiction only in cases of wills and estates of decedents, but shall not exercise any other civil or criminal or equity jurisdiction whatever. The District Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all actions for divorce or alimony, and in all chancery cases or proceedings. All courts except the Supreme, District, Probate and Justice's courts are abolished.

The last section disapproves and annuls the various acts passed in the legislative assembly, including the ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints, an act regulating the mode of proceeding in civil cases in the courts of Utah, an act conferring upon women the elective franchise, an act for the organization of the militia of the territory, an act prescribing the duties of Selectmen and the duties of County Courts, an act in relation to writs of ejectment, an act regulating the mode of proceedure in criminal cases, an act regulating elections, an act concerning the property rights of married persons, also acts providing for the election by the Legislature of an Auditor, Treasurer, Surveyor General and Wardens of penitentiary so far as said acts provide for the election of said officers by the legislative assembly, and all said officers shall be appointed by the Governor of the Territory and subject to removal by him.

The bill was ordered printed and recommitted to the committee.

Import Duties on Fruits.

The House bill in relation to import duties on fruits, as reported from the Finance Committee and passed by the Senate, is as follows, having been materially amended by the Finance Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to suspend the repayment of all duties heretofore paid on imported fruit until further legislation by Congress authorizing the same, or until a final decision of the Supreme Court, except in cases where suits in court have been discontinued by instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and an error in punctuation of the clause relating to fruit-plants in the fifth section of the tariff act approved June 6th, 1872, of inserting a comma instead of a hyphen after the word "fruit" is hereby corrected, and said clause shall read as follows: "fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation."

The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

The Boston Collectorship.

The Senate was in executive session about an hour this afternoon on the nomination of Wm. A. Simmons to be Collector of Customs at Boston. Senators Boutwell and Sumner again severally spoke in opposition to the nominee, regarding him as a mere politician, not fitted by education for the high and responsible position, and who was not acceptable to a large number of intelligent merchants of Boston. Senators Conkling and Carpenter advocated the confirmation, speaking in praise of the gentleman and of his business capacity, and were unable to see in the remarks presented any proper reason for rejection. Finally a vote was taken, and the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 27 against 17, the Democrats present voting in the affirmative.

Pensions to the Widows of Dead Heroes.

The House to-day granted a pension of fifty dollars per month to the widow of General Canby. Mr. Coburn made an effort to have the pension one hundred dollars per month.

The House also voted to the widow of General Meade and the mother of General McPherson pensions of fifty dollars per month each, and increased the pension of the widow of Commodore Elliott from thirty to fifty dollars per month.

Unsurveyed Overflowed Lands.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report favorably Mr. Pratt's bill granting to the several States all unsurveyed overflowed lands.

Bounties to Colored Soldiers.

The House Committee on Appropriations have instructed the Chairman to report a bill providing for payments due to colored soldiers as bounties to supply a deficiency.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1874.

Question of Promotion in the Naval Service.

Congress will immediately adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which disapproves of that body recognizing the various claims or in any manner interfering with the applications of those naval officers who consider themselves unjustly treated by the promotion over their heads of officers who rendered conspicuous and meritorious service to the country while on active duty during the late war. The committee have come to the conclusion that actual bravery and practical service in time of war prove an officer's capacity and right to promotion more than the claim of seniority. Another thing which had little influence in bringing the committee to this decision was the fact that the Commission organized to hear the claims of those officers who were alleged to have been unjustly passed over, found in the case of a majority of the applicants that they had seen little actual service in time of war, and their only claim for promotion was that they had been in the navy a long time.

Discriminating in Railroad Freights.

Robert Carr, President of the St. Louis & North Missouri and half a dozen other railroads connected therewith, together with John D. Perry, an officer on the same road, is here to get Congress to put in force the law which will prevent the Union Pacific Company from discriminating in rates of freight against their road. Tuts they allege the Union Pacific does on all freight on its line coming from Cheyenne to St. Louis, and on all freight going over the Union Pacific which has gone from St. Louis first over the North Missouri. Congress should remedy this evil, and in doing so it will greatly contribute to cheapen transportation, which granges and others demand. Besides, it is simple justice to all.

Citizenship to Puebla Indians.

A joint resolution is to be introduced declaring citizenship to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ratified in 1848. This is rendered necessary by the fact that though this citizenship has recently been decided to be the right of the Pueblos by the present Chief Justice, Joseph G. Solan, of New Mexico, and previously by Judges Slouch and Watts, of the same territory, from which no one has ever appealed, no attention has been paid to these decisions by our liberty-loving and slave hating Government, and these quiet, industrious, peaceable Pueblo citizens, the most thrifty and wealthy of all New Mexico, and who have no Indian traits about them whatever, are ruled by our Indian Department, just as are the most indolent and barbarous savages of our borders. Indian Agents are appointed over them, causing them to be subject to all the petty trials and despotic acts for which Indian agents are noted. Though these people raise the best grapes and other fruit, the most and best cattle and sheep, and other productions of the country, this relic of the slavery days has not yet disappeared, nor will it until Congress acts and United States Marshals enforce reconstruction laws in the territories as well as in the Southern States.

Bonds of Clerks Who Handle Public Moneys.

The determination of the members of the Senate Finance Committee that all clerks in Government employ who handle public moneys should be required to give bonds is quite general. The recent defalcations of subordinates in Collectors of Customs offices has made necessary every year the passage of bills through Congress relieving the superior officer from all accountability for the dishonest acts of those under him. Gen. Spinner, for many years treasurer, has had to have these special bills of relief passed, or he would have been compelled to pay out of his own pocket millions of dollars which had been stolen from the public Treasury by dishonest clerks in his employ. A clerk in Supervisor Hillhouse's office, in New York, stole $180,000, by the conversion of stamps entrusted to his care into money, and then escaped to South America. The Senate has just passed a bill holding the Supervisor irresponsible for the theft, but they have given the Secretary of the Treasury to understand that security for the faithful and honest discharge of duties must be required from appointees of Government officers in the future, by providing for some plan which will secure the Government from loss in case of the dishonesty of the employes. The indications are that Congress will insist upon some such law, and these special bills to relieve Government officers from the dishonesty of those under them will cause them to be required in a great measure.

Congress and a Short Term.

Those in favor of a short session of Congress will earnestly advocate an adjournment immediately after the appropriation bills are put through. There are many Senators and Representatives who claim that it would be better for the country if Congress would get away as soon as something is done with the currency question and the necessary appropriation bills passed. It has always been found that when the appropriation bills are through, local issues requiring money spring up, and there is generally a plan made up, under which the friends of such measures unite. An agreement is made by which one set of men in Congress help another to get through some pet scheme, and in turn receive a reciprocal favor. When such a combination is formed it usually has a controlling influence and fixes the time of adjournment. If the long session was for the benefit of the whole country, there would be no serious objection to it, but the money saved by retrenchment will not be allowed to remain in the Treasury without a determined effort to spend it upon various projects the feasibility of which is doubtful, and the necessity for their success at this time unapparent.

DIAMOND.

THE SURVEYOR GENERALSHIP OF COLORADO.

A few Remarks Relating to Col Thos. B. Searight—A Brief History and Personal Sketch of the Appointee—His Chances for Remaining at Home—A Bad War Record—The U. S. District Attorneyship—A Fayette County Applicant.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., February 26, 1874.

As much as the Republican party in Fayette county has been neglected by the leaders of the party in this State, and left to fight its battles unassisted, and alone nothing has ever yet been done that has aroused such a whirlwind of fierce and righteous indignation here as the nomination and confirmation of Col. Thom as B. Searight to the important and lucrative position of Surveyor General of the Territory of Colorado. Col. Searight is well known throughout Western Pennsylvania, but was particularly notorious during the war, and his course then was of such a nature as to render him very obnoxious to every one possessed of the least spark of patriotism. The gentleman is not entirely unknown to journalism. He was connected with the editorial staff of *The Paper*, during at least a part of its ephemeral existence, and was reputed to be one of its owners, although history does not state that he was very energetic in assisting to liquidate the indebtedness of the concern. He also assisted in the editorial management of the *Genius of Liberty* when it was owned by A. M. Gibson, now the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and who also was prominently connected with *The Paper*, being in fact the man who started it on its short lived career and sunk a fortune in the venture. Mr. Searight is by profession both lawyer and politician, more particularly the latter, and is better known as such. As a legal luminary he never reached a remarkable degree of prominence, never displayed an astounding amount of ability in expounding Coke and Blackstone. As a politician, however, he is well known as being thoroughly acquainted with all the devious windings of political life. He is well versed in all the arts and tricks of the trade. He never scrupled to use them, and was not averse to using them in doing anything that would prove an injury to the administration, and advance the interests of himself and his party. He is a man of average size, rather heavy set, of phlegmatic temperament, and has grey eyes that seem fastened on the ground, seldom lifting them up. Apparently he is not much of an observer, but he generally manages to know what is going on around him. He has red hair, and his whiskers betray an inclination to the same color. Personally Mr. Searight is genial, sociable man, but so I believe is Jeff Davis, although I never had the latter's acquaintance. And in truth throughout the whole war the opinions of these two men were not very diverse, if at all. That their thoughts followed the same channel pretty much is proved by their actions. Whatever may be said of Mr. Searight, he is not the right man for the Surveyor Generalship of Colorado, and this, I think, is being fully established to the satisfaction of President Grant, and will eventuate in a refusal to issue a commission to the Colonel. Delegations of indignant and dissatisfied Republicans of prominence and influence from this place have been at Washington City wrestling with the President and have laid before him facts and affidavits relating to the war record of Mr. Searight, that render it altogether probable that he will not be commissioned, notwithstanding the fact that he has been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Cameron knew full well that if Mr. Searight's war record was laid before the Senate, that hope must be left behind, else he would not have resorted to the trick of having him confirmed before the committee to which his case was referred could submit a report. In view of the political progress that has been made within the last few years, it might seem unfair to go back almost a decade and hunt up what a man's opinions were during the war, in order to prevent him from receiving an appointment to office. But all this is more than justified by the fact that Mr. Searight, while living under the protection of the North, was outspoken in his sentiments of sympathy for the rebellion. He never said a word in encouragement of Lincoln's administration, but did all he could to oppose it, besides fostering resistance to the draft. His history is public property, and to none is it more familiar than to the Republicans of Fayette county. Up till within the last year or a little over he was a Democrat and labored with all his might against his political opponents. Defeated by some of his colleagues in an ambitious scheme of his own, he, for the purpose of revenge, deserted his party and enlisted in the Republican ranks, but his probation has not been long enough to entitle him to a high appointment, particularly when there are plenty of tried and true Republicans who are deserving of such an appointment and are willing to accept it. A great many ask the question, "Why did Senator Cameron secure Mr. Searight this appointment?" To pay off an old debt incurred in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1867, and about which the less said the better. It is also stated, and on good authority too, that a number of politicians, possessing not only a State, but a National reputation, have purchased immense quantities of land in Colorado for the purpose of speculation, and that they want Mr. Searight appointed as Surveyor General in order to use him as a tool, if possible, for the furtherance of their plans. In regard to this matter the *Standard*, the so-called organ of the Republican party in this county, has not had a word to say. The real editor is absent in Florida, and the present manager and ostensible editor acts like a child just learning to walk, afraid to take a step in any direction for fear of falling down. Such timidity will surely meet its reward.

THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

Col. Ed. Campbell, who for a brief period of time wore the judicial ermine of this district, is a candidate for the empty official shoes of the late Mr. Swoope, but I don't think they would fit him. His is backed by Judge Veech, of your city, who, I learn, is using his influence to procure him the appointment. The Colonel, (we have lots of Colonels here) like a good many others, is in Washington City looking out for his own interests. I have never yet seen his name mentioned in connection with the position and augur from that that he is either working quietly or that he is failing to make himself felt.

ANTIOCH.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

A Day of Debating.

The Senate Engaged on the Corporation Bill—The House Takes Another Turn on Tax Collections—The Judiciary Instructed—Dimmick to be Discussed Next Tuesday—The 'Guss' Investigation.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1874.

SENATE.

The Eighth District.

In the Senate this morning the bill to divide the Eighth Normal school District which passed a few days ago, was recalled from the House and reconsidered.

Filling Aldermanic Vacancies.

A bill was read in place this morning, which gives the Governor the power to fill vacancies, in the office of Alderman, by appointment.

Teachers Institutes.

The bill, authorizing City Superintendents of the public schools to hold Institutes, independent of the County Superintendent, when desirable, was recalled up, and after some discussion postponed. This is the bill which bears the endorsement of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City, and which is designed to increase the efficiency of the City Superintendency.

The "Corporation" Bill.

The Senate spent the afternoon in a discussion of the bill relative to taxing private corporations, which came in from the House. The Senate got through about half of the bill when its further consideration was postponed until Monday. This is regarded as one of the most important measures that has come before the Legislature this session, and it is accordingly being subjected to a thorough overhauling. It is quite probable, however, that the bill as it passed the House, will go through the Senate, but this is an opinion that may not be substantiated by the result hereafter.

Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Collection of Taxes.

The House spent the entire day session in the bill regulating the manner of collecting taxes.

Judicial Opinions.

The House held an evening session.

The only item of business of general interest transacted, was a consideration of the act requiring the Judges of the Supreme Court to file written opinions.

An amendment was offered and approved, including Common Pleas Judges within the provisions of the act but giving them a limitation of six months time in which to file their opinions.

The act as thus amended went over under the rules.

Back to Work.

Speaker McCORMICK was in the Chair to-day attending to legitimate business—having returned from that little trip to Washington, which was taken for the purpose of attempting to "fix things" in reference to the United States District Attorneyship, made vacant by the demise of the Hon. H. B. Swoope.

The Dimmick Developments.

Mr. NOYES, Chairman of the "Bank Swindle" Investigating Committee, says his report is about ready and it will be presented about Tuesday. The Committee keep mighty "mum" are regular "Joey Bagstocks,"—but from numerous hints thrown out, I judge the report will be peculiarly interesting to bank people, as well as to the general public.

The Cassville Disgrace.

Senator Anderson, with the members of his committee, has returned from Huntingdon, having adjourned Thursday night to meet again in Huntingdon, Friday, March 6th. They examined a large number of witnesses this week, for the defence, but the evidence thus far gained is of a very unsatisfactory character, so far as Guss is concerned. The sum of the testimony generally was that the witnesses called had never known anything wrong," but they appeared to know very little about the matter. There are rumors to day that money is being used to buy off certain witnesses, and through this "influence" attempts are being made to get some of the witnesses who testified for the prosecution to go on the stand again and deny their former statements. This is given however, only as a rumor. The committee will wind up the business next Friday, and then report to the Legislature as soon as the facts can be properly arranged.

"Pay."

The "pay" question considerably agitates the Legislative mind just now, and the debate upon the Inter-Nuncio bill has been quite voluminous. Some of the legislators express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the old terms—that is the old legitimate rates—while others think $1,000 for a session of one hundred days, and $10 for each day over that number is a fair price for their services. It is quite probable this latter view will prevail when the matter comes to a vote. This ten dollars a day provision only extends for fifty days, so that a limit is thus placed upon the length of the session. Some of the legislators are of the opinion that if they dispose of the business that will come before them for action, they will not be able to leave the Capital permanently for the next four or six months. ARCTIC.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions, Bills, etc.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of workingmen of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan against any increase in taxation. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill in relation to import duties on fruit, being a bill to correct an error in the late tariff bill. Passed.

Also a bill authorizing the Chief Clerk of the War Department to sign requisitions on the Treasury during the temporary absence of the Secretary of War. Passed.

Mr. FLANAGAN called up the resolution to print extra copies of the Smithsonian Institution reports. Passed.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Greenbay and Lake Michigan Canal. Passed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, credit for $185,000 on his stamp account. Passed. The bill is to relieve that officer of the proceeds of the sale of internal revenue stamps embezzled by James J. Johnson, a clerk in his office, without default or negligence of the Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether, if any, additional legislation be required to prevent defalcations by officers receiving and disbursing United States revenue stamps and public money, and whether persons having the custody of such stamps and money should not in all cases be required to give a bond, with security, for the proper execution of their duty. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making available certain unexpended balances to construct a branch mint at San Francisco. Passed.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a commission in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic, being unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill (Me.) appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the commission was agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the passage of the bill, on the ground that it would be an entering wedge for Congress to enter upon legislation affecting the rights and powers of States.

The Centennial Exhibition.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the House bill in regard to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER offered a substitute for the House bill providing that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence shall be national in its character, that the arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original commission, and that it shall be carried out to conform to the provisions of the act of Congress, and that no money shall be appropriated from the National Treasury on account of the celebration.

After a short discussion, and without disposing of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. TYNOR moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected. He said his object was to recommit the bill to the Post-office Committee, with instructions to report back upon the third section only, which relates to the free circulation of all weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication, and the free exchange of newspapers between publishers.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, after which Mr. TYNOR referring to his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill reviving the franking privilege, said that after thinking the matter over fully, and talking counsel of his friends, he had concluded to withdraw his motion, and gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill and move to pass it under a suspension of the rules for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

Mr. SHANKS entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting the bill to revive the franking privilege, to be called up hereafter.

The House then adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 28, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Saturday in the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, northwest winds and clear weather.

For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, stationary barometer, winds veering to south and east, with increasing cloudiness.

For the Gulf States, easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Ohio valley, northeast and southeast winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and possibly light rain.

For the lower lake region, south and west winds, falling or stationary barometer and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, stationary and rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature and clear or clearing weather.

THE GALLOWS.

Christopher Rafferty Hanged in Waukegan, Ill.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Christopher Rafferty, convicted of the murder of Policeman O'Meara in this city, about two years ago, was hanged in the jail at Waukegan, Ill., where his last trial and conviction took place, at one o'clock to-day. He died easily, without a struggle.

Wm. Keene Hanged in Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., February 27.—Wm. Keene, the murderer of Valentine, was hanged this morning. He acknowledged to committing the murder.

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders Restraining the Execution of the Funding Bill.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Judge Woods this morning issued full restraining orders in the cases of Macauley vs. the State Auditor and Stern Bros. vs. the same, forbidding the defendants until the 8th of March, and until a further order of the court, from executing the funding bill. The orders are in the langu age of the prayers of the respective bills heretofore published.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO RENT," &c., will be inserted at transient rates of* **TEN CENTS PER LINE** *for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—TO SELL—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a FLOUR, FEED and PRODUCE STORE. Inquire of
fe6 S. DIAMOND street, Allegheny.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD AND Cake Baker, also a Cracker Baker and Confectioner, to go South. Steady employment and good wages and steady employment. Enquire at RHODES' BAKERY, No. 22 Western avenue, Allegheny.
fe26 3:46 TTS

LEASE.

FOR LEASE—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length of lease and terms, inquire of
JA30:1:82 No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING SIX Rooms and Hall, Water and Gas, on Windsor street, near Allegheny avenue. Enquire of JOHN H. PURNELL, corner Ridge and Belmont streets, Allegheny city.
fe28:3

TO LET—THAT FOUR-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, No. 42 Wood street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, and occupied now by Audley & Allison. Inquire of M. A. JONES, corner of Third avenue and Wood street.
fe14:tf

TO LET—ROOM—SECOND STORY front, No. 1 Sixth street, next to Suspension Bridge. This Room is one of the most desirable in the city. Apply at Employment Office in same building, for particulars.
fe11-136

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE SITuated in the Borough of Sharpsburg, now doing a good business; will be sold on reasonable terms at a bargain, as the owner wishes to move to the West. For further information enquire at the office of the Stable, on Main street, next to the Sharpsburg and Saxonburg hack, or address Box 74, Sharpsburg.
fe25:7:40

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INVESTMENT—FOR SALE OR TO LET—That valuable property, situate No. 27 Pittsburgh Diamond. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY, Real Estate Agent, No. 52 North Diamond street, Allegheny.
fe6-TTS

FOR SALE.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY And MECHANICAL SUPPLIES of all kinds. Send for circular and prices.
M. S. COWHAN & CO.,
121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any now in use. FEED PUMPS guaranteed to feed water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
883 Penn street.

FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second hand. Double fined Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 lbs steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers, very cheap for cash or its equivalent.
INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS,
HUGH M. BOLE,
fe16-y13 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

NO 155 SOUTH AVENUE,

ALLEGHENY.

NEAR UNION BRIDGE.

Rebecca street cars within one square. House in good order, with all modern improvements—bath room, hot and cold water; gas in all rooms. Lot 30x150. Fine grounds around the house; fine view, &c.
Terms easy and price low.
Enquire on the premises of
H. M. LONG.
Or at office of
C. H. LOVE,
fe23 121 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR INVESTMENT.

Properly With and Without Buildings,

Centrally located in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on desirable thoroughfares, for sale at a Bargain.

ALSO—FOR RENT—

Elegant Storerooms,

with Dwellings above, and Containing all the modern improvements, and situated on good business streets. Terms favorable. Rent moderate. Enquire of

FRAZIER BROS.,
No. 138 Pensylvania Avenue,
fe17-y16-TTHS ALLEGHENY CITY.

ELECTIONS.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25th, 1874.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 2d, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe12-10t JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Pittsburgh, February 10, 1874.
☞ IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 6, of the amended charter of the Life Association of America, approved Sept. 30, 1872, there will be an election for five members of the General Board of Directors, to serve for the term of three years, at the office of the Association in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1874. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
H. W. HOUGH, Pres't.
J. S. PIERCE, Sec'y. fe20:7

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First avenue,
PITTSBURGH, February 14, 1874.
☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, to elect a Board of Directors and for other busines, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, March 2d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
WM. LOEFFLER,
fe16:v11 Secretary.

MEETINGS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wood street, MONDAY, March 9th, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
fe28-y51 WM. F. LANG, Treasurer.

☞ L

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,

Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$ 8 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE REUNION of old Legislaturemen, at Harrisburg, was a gratifying success.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is at work exposing the several religious journals of that city, which publish swindling and immoral advertisements. It makes a very clear case against some of them.

A VERY proper, though tardy, act of justice was performed by the House at Washington yesterday in voting pensions of fifty dollars a month to the widows of Generals McPherson, Meade and Canby.

IT is distinctly asserted that the San Domingo scheme will be revived in Congress again this winter. Baez, who is in Washington, is very highly spoken of as a gentleman of refined manners and large intelligence.

A PETITION is in circulation in Chicago for the repeal of the extreme railroad law, regulating the prices of freight and passenger fares. We have repeatedly stated that the law would work more injury to the traveling and freighting public than to the railroads. It has so proved.

IF THE testimony credited to Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, said to have been given before the Dureil Investigating Committee, is as reported, we hope articles of impeachment will be at once preferred. It marks a clear attempt on his part, in conjunction with Norton, to extort bribes. There should be no delay in meeting his case now.

BOUTWELL, unexpectedly, turned against Butler in the Simmons matter yesterday, and went against confirmation. Butler still professes to have hope of carrying him through, but the chances are against him. In the event of failure, the President proposes to nominate some person not identified with either of the parties there.

WE RATHER like the careful, methodical and deliberate way our Pittsburgh ladies have of preparing for the temperance crusade. They seem to be earnestly considering the best methods, and when they start it will be in a proper and religious manner. Such, at least, is the impression made upon us by their preliminary preparations. A movement that properly appeals to the higher sense and purer feeling of the people will not be without some good result.

THE PROPOSITION to permit the people to receive newspapers, published in their counties free, and to permit the free exchange of newspapers, was a little too much for Congressional generosity, and was defeated, by two majority. We suppose the result may be ascribed, in part to Butler, and in part to those who wished an entire restoration of the franking privilege, or nothing. Butler aimed to clinch the vote by a motion to reconsider, but abandoned it.

SOME large property owners along the line of Forbes street, explain to us, that the opposition to building the street from Murphy to Brady street, along the hill, does not come from them, but from property owners along Fifth avenue, and a few small lot owners on Forbes street. They claim that to take Forbes into Fifth avenue will, in a very short time, crowd the latter with more travel than it can accommodate, and that the other street must then be built at greatly increased expense. They prefer to meet the cost now, and be provided with a desirable street. We have, of course, no interest in the matter, and cheerfully reflect the views presented us. The property owners must pay the bill, and are entitled to their views.

THE CURIOUS question of priority in claiming independence from Great Britain has been started up by the interest taken in the Centennial. New Jersey has fairly established a claim to being regarded as the first State to have declared her independence of Great Britain. We noticed the particulars of this a few days since. The other claimant is North Carolina. It is affirmed that at Mecklenburg, in that State, a declaration almost synonymous with that made at Philadelphia, was issued as early as May 20, 1775. Various contradictory facts are stated. President Welling, of the New York Historical Society, having examined all these, and after weighing the evidence, concludes that there was some loyal excitement in North Carolina, as there was in other States, but that the reported declaration was a forgery. It was not published till 1819, and the original was never seen by any person who could give a reliable account of it. We mention the subject as one of the curious historical discussions sure to spring up as the Centennial approaches.

THE value of much of the criticisms—not to use a harsher name for it—bestowed upon the President's Indian policy, finds an illustration in a case stated by President Grant himself. When he had resolved on his policy, he appointed Rev. E. P. Smith Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He had been a missionary among the poor in New York, had served in the war, and was a missionary among the Indians. He did not seek the position to which he was appointed, yet once in it, did his duty in the best possible manner. But from the beginning of his administration he has been calumniated and abused, by Democratic papers controlled by the swindling Indian ring, whose power had been broken. At last he asked for an investigation, which was accorded, and he was declared innocent of every charge of wrong. This, however, was never mentioned by his calumniators, and at last his wife, tortured by these persecutions, has become insane. Such is the record of certain journals that could be named. They ought to feel gratified to know that they have succeeded in hounding a poor woman to a lunatic asylum.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* writes that David Kalakana is certain to be elected King of Hawaii as the successor of Lunalilo. Queen Emma was a candidate of the religious and foreign element, Mrs. Bishop refusing to become a candidate at all. The election will convene in April, but the natives elected their candidates. David Kalakana has been identified with the history of Hawaii during the last three reigns. He does not belong to the Kamehameha branch of the royal family, but now that Lunalilo is dead he stands first in the rank in the kingdom by virtue of his blood. The natives love him more o this than for anything which he has done to benefit them or their country. The Kanakas are born with an intense reverence for their chiefs. They look upon them as sent by heaven to watch over and protect them, and be their deeds good or bad, the humble native looks up to and worships them. Kalakana has never done anything particularly good or bad, because he has never been in a position to do much. His principal act that will interest our readers was his opposition to the cession of Pearl river to the United States. He says that he is friendly to the Great Republic, but his actions have constantly given the lie to his words. With his accession will die the last glimmering hope of reciprocity between Hawaii and the United States. He is a skeptic, as regards religion, a well-read man, and a politician of much acuteness and force.

ABOUT RINGS.

"It would be preferable to let the appropriation of $300,000 for a site for Government buildings lapse into the Treasury, than to erect buildings as far down as Third street. The Third and Fourth street site looks very like a Ring arrangement got up to benefit a few."—*Post.*

"The editor of the *Post* was one of the Commissioners, and ought to know what he is talking about. At present there seems a probability of extended debate before the corner-stone of the promised edifice finds a local habitation."—*Dispatch.*

It is very well known that the refusal of the property on the Third street site was bought up, some time since, and the parties interested are very well known. If matters go on as they have been progressing, there is an inside history pertaining to this new Postoffice that will be written out and published. The valuations of other properties are supposed to be secret, yet there are rumors of influences of a questionable character having been resorted to in favor of the Third street property. The several properties should have an even chance. If this is not allowed revelations will be forthcoming. It will not be surprising if it shall be ascertained, not only that there is a "Ring" to control the site, but build the new Postoffice as well. We hope Secretary Richardson will be on his guard.

WHICH ON?

Senator Schurz made, a few days since, what was termed a brilliant speech on the financial issue, to which Senator Morton responded. Schurz directed much of his argument to Senator Morton, and the latter, very naturally, replied directly, intimating, in the course of his argument, that Schurz's German birth accounted for some of his views. The Missouri Senator responded offensively, but came out of the affair much worsted, even admitting that Morton was "a powerful debater." The Indiana Senator, if correctly reported, used milder personalities than did Schurz, yet journals opposed to an increase of currency take occasion to lecture Senator Morton for his "personalities," while they praise Schurz' "brilliancy." It evidently makes a vast difference to those journals which side a man takes, and their estimate of the value of his utterances depends entirely on whether he is or is not in accord with them. We submit that criticisms, thus based, are a disgrace to journalism.

We have never taken occasion to belittle the utterances of Senator Schurz, but in referring to him, have given him credit for ability and vigor. Yet we hold that in the debate referred to, Senator Morton's argument was incomparably stronger than his. In clear and vigorous sentences he unfolded certain fundamental principles of political economy that are not at this day doubted by the best thinkers on the subject. That the currency of the country, be it gold or paper, must bear a certain relation to its business and population, is an admitted proposition. It is not a new proposition that the peculiarities of our country are exceptional—that we differ in our conditions from all the countries of the Old World, in that this is a new and developing country, while they have reached the limit of development. We have yet to know a political economist that thinks our currency is not as well based as that of any country. The question whether the demands of business and those of manufacture, and particularly of development, require a larger amount of currency, is a fairly debatable one. The majority of those in Congress and in the country think that our currency should be and can be increased, and that it is not only safe, but necessary to do so. And they are not criminals for thinking so.

BOSTON POLITICS.

We know of no politicians that equal those of Boston in readiness and ability to make a great pother over a very small affair. The history of the Simmons nomination to the Collectorship illustrates this. Butler found occasion, a year ago, to think that Collector Russell was not entirely faithful to his interests in the Gubernatorial contests—he trying to please both Butler and his opponents, but succeeding as usual in such cases, in displeasing both. Whether Butler promised him a foreign mission is not clear, but the expectation of receiving one induced him to resign his position as Collector, whereupon a young man named Simmons was nominated for the vacant place. Against this young man the wrath of respectable Boston is being poured out. Reason—he is a friend of Butler, and an unusually expert political manager. Protests, delegations, and solemn newspaper appeals are resorted to as means of defeating the nomination in the Senate.

The whole affair is a mere local squabble over an office. Its chief importance is in the influence it will exert in the next Gubernatorial contest, but this will not be much, as Simmons is as effective in the office he holds as he will be in the Collectorship. The Massachusetts delegation in Congress takes little direct interest in it. The most amusing phase of the affair is an article in the *Advertiser* of Boston,—after the style of Greeley,—appealing, in language that would be stately and solemn if it did not represent such a ridiculous squabble, to the President to rise to a higher level of political purity and independence. The appeal means, "Keep the timid, two-faced Russell in office." A threat of breaking away from the party if this is not done, forms a part of the appeal. Aside from the fact that the *Advertiser* has given but little aid to the party of late, the threat is not alarming, as Massachusetts Republicans are famed rather for threats than deeds. Says the New York *Tribune*, which favors the Russellites, "last Summer they carried on over the danger of Butler's nomination for Governor very much as they do now about Simmons. They made it appear that if Butler was nominated there would be tremendous going ons, and very likely the Republican party would be split all to pieces. But Mr. Dawes took occasion to say on the eve of the Convention that if Mr. Butler was nominated he should support him, and in the Convention only one man dared look Mr. Butler in the face and tell him he should bolt his nomination."

We know of no politicians in the country who make more show with less capital than do those of Massachusetts. A row at a ward meeting is elevated into an affair of national importance. The plan will not work,—as the country begins to understand them. Simmons, who is apparently as good a man in every respect as Russell, will probably be confirmed, and that will be the end of it.

Poisonous Gases in Mines.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says that the miners who have lately been working in the Utah Mine are all nearly blind, and have been obliged to stop on account of a poisonous gas or steam coming in at the end of the west drift. It continues: "We are not informed as to the nature of the poison, but presume it is either arsenic or copper. The miners say that it is in the water, and reaches them through the steam rising from the water. It seems to affect their heads. Their faces are swollen to such a degree as to almost close their eyes, and, at the same time, their vision is rendered dim. It is said that the water spurts into the drift in scores of places with the force of streams thrown from the nozzle of a hydrant pipe. All that can now be done is to wait till this water is drained off. We are informed that the miners were poisoned in the same manner a few years ago in a tunnel in the Savage Mine and, also that the same thing occurred in the Yellow Jacket."

THE venerable Peter Cooper believes in being exact. In his speech the other night he said: "When I was born New York contained 33,131 inhabitants."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN English poultry dealer has been discovered adulterating turkeys, by stuffing their breasts with fat pork.

A NEW hygrometer consists of paper dipped in a cobate solution containing common salt and gum arabic. In dry weather it is blue, and in wet rose red.

BRYSON & Co.'s distillery at Portsmouth, Ohio, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The distillery was valued at fifty thousand dollars. No insurance.

MR. KINGSLEY shows that America had a very narrow escape from having Scandinavia for its mother country, which would have made a very perceptible difference with us all.

THERE is a company in England formed for the purpose of making brick from iron slag. The bricks are put on market at from £3 to £4 per thousand, though they can be made at a profit for 50s.

RANDOLPH GRIFFITH, conductor of a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who resides at Fairmont, West Virginia, was instantly killed at Littleton, on Thursday, by his foot catching in a "frog," throwing him beneath the wheels of the train.

THE old Hall of Representatives at the National Capitol will hereafter be known as the National Statuary Hall. This name was given it in the report of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate, authorizing the statue of Jefferson, now in the Grounds of the Executive Mansion, to be placed there.

AT a meeting of the Geographical Society in New York on Thursday evening, J. A. McGahan, the only civilian that entered Khiva with the Russian expedition of conquest, made an address. He was followed by Gen. Sherman, who recounted some incidents in his trip to Caucasus, and said that Russia would be the means of civilizing old Asia.

BY a mortality report for the year 1873, for the island of St. Thomas, it appears that there were 571 deaths in a population of about 14,000. The report exhibits the fact that the largest number of deaths among resident adults was from consumption, a disease for which the climate is popularly supposed to afford a remedy. During the whole year there was not a single case of yellow fever.

THE congregation of Christ Episcopal church, Chicago, has formally organized as a Reformed Episcopal Society, thus following their pastor, Mr. Cheney, who some time since accepted the office of Bishop in the new denomination. Among the officers chosen was Mr. Aldrich, who purchased the church property a few weeks ago when offered for sale on the foreclosure of a mortgage. He was elected Senior Warden.

ON Friday morning General Butler had an interview with the President about the Boston Collectorship. He subsequently returned with Secretary Richardson, Senator Boutwell and Representatives Hooper and Buffington. One who was present says Simmons will not be withdrawn, and in the event of his rejection the President will not nominate any of the persons named by seven of the Massachusetts Representatives.

THE Railroad Commissioner of Massachusetts report that the State has kept exact pace with the population, and has now reached a mile for every four miles of territory. Of the sixty-one corporations making returns twenty-eight pay dividends averaging at 6⅞ per cent. on the entire capital. The capital stock is owned by 22,921 persons, in average amounts of $3,506, and three-fourths of these, controlling fifty-nine per cent. of the stock, reside in the State. The average cost of running a train a mile is $1.26, and its average gross income $1.74.

A VIGOROUS protest is made by the hat trade against the further extension of the famous Wells patent for forming hat bodies. It is claimed by the hatters that the proprietors of this patent have had it twice extended already without sufficient reason, and that $7,800,000 have been received by them in royalties during the years they have enjoyed this great monopoly. Hundreds of millions of capital and 30,000 persons are said to be employed in the hat and fur business, and not only this large interest, but the entire hat wearing public have been heavily taxed, all these to enrich the fortunate purchasers of the patent in question.

MORE than a year ago, a man from Louisville, Ky., named Pray, mysteriously disappeared in New York with a large sum of money, and no clue could be found to his whereabouts. His friends represented him to be a strictly honorable and honest man, and the conclusion at last accepted was that he had been murdered, and his family accordingly mourned for him as dead. Now comes the sad sequel. The honorable and honest man has been discovered in Montreal, where he has been spending that money in riotous living, while his wife and children mourned for him as the tenant of an honorable and honest grave.

Two characters in English literature are thus variously described:

Jack and Jill went up the Hill	'Twas not on snowy Alpine heights, But on palm English grounds; Excelsior"—was their device—
To draw a pail of water;	A homely grave they found.
Jack fell down and broke his crown,	They went not forth in search of fame, But at stern duty's call; United were they in their lives, Divided in the fall.
And Jill came tumbling after.	

PERSONAL.

DANIEL DREW is said to be dangerously ill.

THE bridal attire of President Jackson's wife was worn by her niece at an old folks' concert in Nashville the other night.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS was presented on Thursday with the album sent to him by the French residents of New York.

MISS KATE ROSS, of Kansas, speaks and presides at caucusses, and goes into regular hysterics whether her side or the other side is victorious.

A ST. LOUIS paper puts in this wise: "All flesh is grass; grass should be cursd, they say;" Said the Miss Stone: "I'll turn myself to Hay." So alons is turned to Hay—Queer transmutation, Excelling any alchemist's creation, Yet still another change is coming, maybe, When Hay will turn to rock—to rock the baby!

AMONG those mentioned for the office of Pension Agent at Chicago is Miss Sweet, daughter of the late General J. B. Sweet, who at the time of his death, was Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. She has for nearly eight years done all the labors of the Chicago Pension office, acting as chief clerk.

KING COFFEE, of Ashantee, is described as a man of about thirty-five years of age, and, "though much scarred by the small-pox, has a true kingly air." His mother—to whom the throne belongs of right, and who chose this favorite son to fill her place—has great influnce over him. She is a prudent, though a warlike woman.

THE death of Livingstone may be considered settled by the fact that the Queen, at the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension to his children. Such grants are not made without good cause, and we are convinced that the great explorer will not have the face to put in an appearance that will deprive his family of the emoluments resulting from his death.

ANDREW JACKSON was once making a stump speech in a country village out West. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat beside him, whispered: "Tip 'em a little Latin, General, they won't be satisfied without." The "hero of New Orleans" instantly thought of a few phrases he knew, and in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming, "*E pluribus unum, Sine qua non, Ne plus ultra, Multum in parvo.*" The effect was tremendous, and the shouts could be heard for miles.

MISS OLYMPIA BROWN, a female preacher, was married at Bridgeport recently, the understanding being that she should retain her name, and not assume that of her husband. "And so it is," says the Hartford *Times*, "John Henry Willis and the Rev. Olympia Brown; and he attends to his grocery business, and she preaches to her congregation of saints and sinners every Sunday, and they keep a snug little house in Bridgeport, on Golden Hill, and the name on the door is 'Olympia Brown'—that partner in this matrimonial firm being the better known of the two."

A PARIS letter says the Empress Eugenie has aged sadly. There are deep lines at each side of her mouth, and her whole face looks drawn and haggard. The little flat crape hat which she wears pushed back from her temples seems too youthful for her worn face; but it is a relief not to see her lips set in that stiff smile, artificial as the gold in her tresses or the roses in her bonnet, wherewith she used to greet her subjects of Paris in other days. The young Prince Imperial is her very image, but the slight mustache just building on his upper lip will soon mar the present perfection of the resemblance.

Child's History of England.

First William the Norman,
Then William his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry,
Then Richard and John.
Next, Henry the Third,
Edwards, one, two and three;
And again, after Richard,
Three Henrys we see,
Two Edwards, third Richard,
If rightly I guess;
Two Henrys, sixth Edward,
Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotchman,
Then Charles, whom they slew,
Yet received, after Cromwell,
Another Charles, too.
Next, Jamie the Second
Ascended the throne,
Then good William and Mary
Together came on;
Then Annie, Georges four,
And fourth William all passed,
And Victoria came—
Pray God she's the last!

THE CIVIL COMMISSION.

The Rise, Progress and Decline of the Civil Service Movement.

History of Its Origin—Ex-Senator Trumbull—Its Purpose to Take the Appointing Power away from the President and Vest it in the Hands of a Clique of Irresponsible Clerks—Fifty Dollars per day for Retrenchment, Economy and Reform.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1874.

The Civil Service Commission is now in session in this city, and a brief history of its rise, progress and decline may be of interest.

Its Friends Assume

that it has been and is a success; that under its administration a better class of men have been selected to fill the nation's offices; that the appointment of men upon competitive examination for life or during good behavior and without regard to their political principles is the only correct method; that it has been successfully tried in Austria, China and other monarchist countries, and, therefore, its success is assumed in republican America.

On the Other Hand

those who have given the subject the most attention, claim that there have been more defalcations and like betrayals of official trust since the civil service plan has been tried than before; that the system is monarchial in its origin and tendencies; that its purpose is to create

"A Governing Class,"

holding offices for life, and having interests permanently antagonistic to the people who pay the taxes; that the tendencies of life offices are towards legalizing legalized corruption, as illustrated by the fact that bribery is the rule in monarchial countries where civil service is in vogue. They also hold that the old plan of examining candidates with a view of ascertaining their fitness for the special duties to be performed is far preferable to the civil services competitive examination into merely scholarly acquirements, irrespective of fitness for duties required; that the selection of officials regardless of political principles is utterly at variance with the cherished principles of republican government, where the people have a right to decide at the ballot box

Which Party

shall their rulers, high and low, be selected from. It is further held that the civil service plan takes the appointing power away from high and responsible officials and rests with a clique of clerks, who stand behind and manipulate the commissions, who only have meetings occasionally and are really controlled by their subordinates, and finally it is claimed that the members of the honorable Board of Civil Service Commission, having for their motto, "Economy, retrenchment and reform," are inconsistent in taking

Fifty Dollars per Day

for their services while the Board is in session.

Its History.

The existing plan of "Civil Service Reform," so called, had its origin in the winter of 1868 9, in the desire of a few disappointed Republicans and a large number of Democrats to take the appointing power away from the then President elect, Grant. It failed, and nothing more was heard of it until about two years afterwards, when it was again revived by Messrs. Trumbull & Co., mainly for the purpose of making political capital for the Liberal-Democracy. It was alleged over and over again that ninety-nine hundredths of the offices throughout the country were filled with ignorant boors, who held office for party service, and not with a view of performing the duties appertaining thereto.

Of course every well informed person knows that such statements were false, but somehow the Republican party were driven into a partial adoption of Mr. Trumbull's offspring, and the Civil Service Commission was set up in the business of bringing about "Economy, Retrenchment and Reform." The economical feature is best illustrated by the fact that the commissioners, or a portion of them, received the comfortable salary of $50 per day each for their services during the first session of the board, fifty dollars per day each during the entire session, and all for "Economy, Retrenchment and Reform."

It is almost, if not quite impossible, to ascertain the exact amount paid for subsequent sessions, but it is understood that the liberal rate established at the first session has been paid. Certain it is that Mr. George William Curtis did not only receive fifty dollars per day for his services during the first session, but he certified to the correctness of his own account. As President of the Board it became his pleasing duty to approve his own bills.

It is well to be particular in matters like these. The facts here stated are obtained from the highest official sources. The first session of the Civil Service Commission, ten days in length, was held in midsummer, 1871, and the following are copies of the receipted bills of the gentlemen and sirs Commissioners, Curtis, Medill and Cattell, now on file at the Treasury Department.

The United States To Geo. Wm. Curtis: Dr.

Date.
1871.
July 11, for services as member of the Commission for promoting the efficiency of the civil service.....$500 00
Approved.
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Chairman.
First Auditor's Office, July 12, 1871.

The United States To H. M. MAHAN.

Office First Comptroller, July 14, 1871, pay the above sum to T. J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk. GEO. WM. CURTIS.

The United States To Joseph Medill: Dr.

Date.
1871.
July 11, for services as member of the Commission for promoting the efficiency of the civil service.....$500 00
First Auditor's Office, July 12, 1871.
Approved.
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Chairman.

Pay the above sum to T. J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk. JOSEPH MEDILL.

The United States To Alexander G. Cattell, Dr.
1871, July 11. For services as member of the Commission for promoting the Civil Service.....$500 00
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Chairman.
First Auditor's Office, July 12, 1871.

Pay the above sum to T. J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk. ALEX. G. CATTELL.

It has been authoritatively represented that the $500 received from the United States by Commissioners Curtis, Medill and Cattell, at the close of the ten days' session, on the 11th of July, 1871, not only paid for service during that session, but for part of the month to be performed during the two months following. This subterfuge is utterly demolished, by the statement of the accounting officers of the Treasury, that the payment was for service rendered to date. The officials are explicit upon this point. They say that the Commissioners were paid for services rendered to date of payment, July 11, 1871. They further state a law of Congress and a rule of the department strictly prohibits payment in advance for services to be rendered, as no man can give assurances that he will be alive a day hence to render services.

The pretense that the five hundred dollars paid each of the Hon. Commissioners was for services to be rendered at some future time, is flatly contradicted by the united testimony of the accounting officers of the Government. The Commissioners were paid five hundred dollars to date, and as the session occupied ten days, it amounted to the comfortable salary of fifty dollars per day for the session—no more and no less.

It was given out at the time that Mr. Commissioner Medill declined to participate in this salary grab of the day, but his voucher can be found on file at the Treasury Department. The second session of the Civil Service Commission was held in December following the first session. During the recess the Commissioners were at liberty to attend to their own and other people's business at pleasure. They, however, drew $200 each, and in the following December came here and held another session; helped themselves to $500 each, one of them taking a thousand dollars; and then returned home.

Mr. Medill had in the meantime retired, and the place thus made vacant was filled by Mr. Dawson Walker. The following shows the amount received for the December session, which was not far over ten days in length:

The United States, To Alexander G. Cattell: Dr.

For services as member of the Commission to improve the efficiency of the civil service.....$500
Pay the above sum to G. F. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk. ALEX. G. CATTELL.

Approved:
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1871.
WASHINGTON, December 19, 1871.

The United States, Dr., To Dawson A. Walker:
For services as member of the Commission to improve the efficiency of the civil service.....$1,000 00
Pay the above sum to T. J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk. DAWSON A. WALKER.

Approved:
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 19, 1871.

The United States, Dr., To George Wm. Curtis.
For services as member of the Commission to improve the efficiency of the civil service.....$500 00
Pay the above sum to T. J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk. GEORGE WM. CURTIS.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. McCandless, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Stenotype—John H. Kelley.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, CIGAR CASES, AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.

Imported Ales, Bass' English Ale, bottled by Ryan; Younger's Scotch Ale, Dublin Brown Stout, Muir & Son's Cream Ale, Edinburgh's Old London Dock Gin, Hoff's Malt Extract or Beer of Health, St. Croix Rum, Old Jamaica Rum, Finest Castillion Brandy, Pure Sherry Wine, Claret, Hock, Champagne, &c., &c., kept for Medicinal use only, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

KING BILL.

Was the Late Lunalilo Poisoned?

A letter from the Sandwich Islands to the New York *World* has the following: "A sensational report that Lunalilo had been poisoned by his physicians was spread among the natives on the first day after his death. It seems that before the King really died he sank into a trance closely resembling death. Believing that all was over the attendants began to prepare for the mourning and arrangement of the body for the lying in state. In the midst of these arrangements, and while the attendants were hurrying to and fro in the room, His Majesty suddenly awoke from the trance. He looked on for a moment, an inexpressible sadness spreading over his features, and then said, in a tone in which gentleness and irony were curiously comingled 'Won't you please to let me die before you begin the honors for the dead?' This story was reported, and at once seized upon by the enemies of Kalakana, who tried to inspire the natives with the notion that the colonel had murdered the King. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed, and the story was believed by many. The multitude have now calmed down, however, and the story is admitted on all sides to have been a silly if not an infamous canard. King Lunalilo undoubtedly died a natural death, and the only wonder is, suffering as he did, that he has lived so long.

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Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

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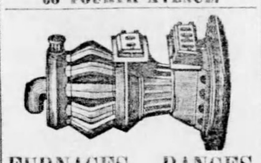

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MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

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ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

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SILKS, SILKS.

Some extra inducements in

Black and Colored, Foreign AND AMERICAN SILKS,

In the most popular and celebrated brands, in

COLORED SILKS,

All the new shades for Spring, and delicate tints for evening.

Good Bargains in Silk Department.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOURNING GOODS

BLACK POPLINS at 25 Cents.
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We have just opened our new lines of

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our

BLACK SILKS

are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN FLEECE," and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIR. All at

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We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.

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In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.

BLACK TOEQUOISE, AND BLACK GRAS DE SUES,

For Trimming.

New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the late styles in Neck trimmings.
Ladies' Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton and Lisle Hosiery, plain and striped.
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Merinos Underwear. Cotton Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linen.
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NEW GOODS EVERY DAY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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LATEST STYLES.

Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths,

BEST DESIGNS.

SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.

Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $10,000 for Two Years.
Mortgage, $5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $3,000, for Two Years.

Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds.

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BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
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Explanatory Circular mailed on application.

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It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

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AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

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For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or al kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to

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BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

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An Elegant Assortment.

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Federal Street, Allegheny.

Pillow Case Muslins and Sheetings,

In 4, 5 inch, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4, and

Linens for Pillow Cases and Sheets,

In any desired width.

Shirting and Furniture Checks,

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QUILTS, RICH STYLES.

Large Stock of everything in the way of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also

Carpets! Oil Cloths!! Mattings!!!

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New Osborne Suitings,
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AT 50 CENTS,

A Decided Bargain.

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NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,

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200 Dozen

FINE TOWELS,

At 25 Cents.

Five different styles to BARNSLEY'S DAMASK, HONEY COMB, HUCKABACK and Handsome Barred in Blue and Red.

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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 28, 1874.

Money is ahead of the demand, and is likely to continue to be so till Congress determines what it will do on the currency issue. It is a matter of current remark that the trouble just now is not the want of currency, but by the Congressional discussions on the currency question. This is, of course, not apparent in the sale of goods and commodities, but instances are cropping out every day of persons who are delaying large transactions in the loan of money on mortgages, and in the negotiation of bonds and securities of one kind or another, until they know what Congress will do about the currency. The parties and corporations who usually lend money in large sums on long time are afraid that Congress will authorize the issue of more greenbacks, in which case these capitalists can see that it would be better to invest their money in some commodity that will advance with the use of gold instead of lending it out to be paid back in paper dollars worth less than the ones loaned.

While there may not be much ground for the fears of capitalists in this respect, the mere fact that Congress is even debating the question of issuing more greenbacks has undoubtedly stopped a large amount of loaning of money on long time, and consequently is the means of stopping legitimate enterprises that would otherwise now be prosecuted with vigor. The Congressional discussions are therefore injuring the country and depressing the industries.

Still, there are quietly going forward preparations for a trade that must develop in the Spring, as Congress cannot talk forever, and business must, sooner or later, develop.

The general market for stocks, yesterday, was firm. It may be noticed that Pennsylvania Railroad stock has advanced to 52½,—very nearly what it was before the panic.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tha'day.	Friday.
Gold closed at	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons	120⅜	120⅜
Do., do. 1881	119⅜	119⅜
5-20 1862	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864,	119⅜	119⅜
" 1865	120⅛	120⅛
" 1865 new,	119⅜	119
" 1867,	119⅜	119½
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113	113⅜
10-40's—coupons	116	116
Currency 6's	116⅝	116⅝
New 5 per cents	114⅝	114⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104⅝	104⅝
Erie	17¾	17¾
B. H. & E.	13	13
St. Paul	46¾	45¾
Do. preferred	71¾	70¾
Michigan Southern	81⅝	81
Do. Central	89	88¾
North Western Common	57¾	57¾
Do. preferred	74⅞	75
Rock Island	103¾	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97⅜	97⅜
Pacific Mail	42⅝	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	76⅜	75⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝	24¾
Union Pacific	55	54¾
Toledo & Wabash	51⅝	50⅜
Harlem	123½	123½
Chicago and Alton	106⅝	105
Adams Express	98¾	97
American Express	65	64
U. S. Express	72	72
W., Fargo & Co. Express	74	73
C. C. C.	105	104⅝
Fort Wayne		90¾
Canton	72	73
Terre Haute		18

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Tha'day.	Friday.
Penna. Central	52	52⅜
Reading	67¾	68
United Cos. of N. J.	124	124
Oil Creek	17⅜	17⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60⅜
A. V. R. R. 7-30	98	99
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Empire do.	58⅝	59⅜
Penna. Scrip div.	98	99

NEW YORK, February 27, 1874.

The customs receipts were $276,000. The Treasury disbursements were $181,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $3,219,744. Money was easy at 4. Sterling closed firmer at 483¾@484 for sixty days, and 487 for sight. Gold ranged 112⅛@112⅜, and closed at 112⅛. The carrying rates were 2@4. The clearings were $30,000,000. State bonds were quiet and unchanged. Governments closed quiet and firm. Stocks were weak throughout the day, with nearly the lowest prices at the close. The greatest decline was in St. Paul and St. Paul preferred. The former fell 1¾ and the latter 2¼. The decline in the remainder of the list was ¼@¾. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 49,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Union Pacific, 13,000 Western Union, 9,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 St. Paul. Reports circulated that Vanderbilt and Drew were seriously ill assisted the decline in the stock market.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 119¼; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 119; do. '67, 120¾; do. '68, 119¾; new 5's, 114⅜; 10-40's, 116; currency 6's, 118½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 59; do. new, 59; Virginia, new, 45; do. old, 35; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 17.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75⅝; Quicksilver, 32½; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co., 74; Express, 77; American Express, 64; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 42½; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 47⅝; do. preferred, 72⅜; Harlem, 124½; do. preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 88; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 57¾; do. preferred, 75; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 106⅜; St. Paul, 45¾; do preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 50⅝; do. preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, 89½; Terre Haute, 11½; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 106; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 32⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84½; Burlington & Quincy, 106; Lake Shore, 81; Panama, 360½; Illinois Central, 104¾; Union Pacific, 34⅜; Central Pacific, 95; Union, 85; Hartford & Erie, 17½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, February 27.—Consols, 92¾@92¼; American securities: small sales at unchanged prices; New York Central 93½; Erie 43¾@43⅝; preferred 65¾.

PARIS, February 27.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 21,280,000f during the past week.

FRANKFORT, February 27.—U. S. bonds: 5-20's of '62, 98⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 27, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, although in the aggregate, there is a very fair business, and, with very few exceptions, all the leading staples are bringing full prices.

APPLES—There is a moderate jobbing demand with sales at $2.50@3.50 ₩ brl. for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7½c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—The demand is increasing somewhat and the market is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted, $2.25@2.50 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand, hence, notwithstanding the arrivals continue liberal, there is no accumulation and prices are fully sustained, 38@42 for good to strictly prime, with some sales reported at 45.

COUNTRY BACON—Sugar cured Hams, ₩ lb. 12½c. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16c. Beef tongues, $1 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres. 10c. Do, half bbls, 10½c. Do, bbls 11c. Do, in 5 lb. pails, 11½c. Do, in 3 lb. pails, 12½c. ₩ pound. Do, in 6 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 12½c.

POTATOES—Continue a little slow, and the supply is still accumulating, but prices remain as last quoted, $1.30@1.35 ₩ bushel for Peach Blows on track, and $1.30@1.35 out of store.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₩. Cotton still quoted at 2½@3c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quoted at $5.25@5.75, and Timothy at $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $2.15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—6@6¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.00@1.02 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 27, 1874.

Trade in all kinds of finished irons continues fairly active, and while orders are not coming in as freely and the demand is not as urgent as it was a month ago, the mills are all busy, many of them working to their full capacity, double turn. Our market, if advices from other manufacturing points can be relied upon, is more active and in better condition than any other in the country; while strikes are of very common occurrence at competing points, everything is working satisfactorily here between manufacturers and their men, which is evident from the fact that the mills have been running steadily all winter, and, what is better still, nothing of the kind is procurable. The sliding scale, adopted for the last two years is the best system for every general satisfaction; by its terms the price of skilled labor is regulated by the price of manufactured iron, thereby leaving no occasion for strikes, which, as already stated, have been of common occurrence at other competing points all winter, and there is no question but what our trade has been considerably larger than it would have been in consequence of these strikes, as orders have been sent here that would not, in all probability, for the trouble in question. At a meeting of the Iron Association, yesterday, there was a general interchange of expression in regard to the future, present as well as prospective, and while it seemed to be the general opinion that there was scarcely sufficient margin in the present quotations to make any change in rates for the present, the reports in regard to business were very generally favorable, even better than could reasonably have been expected, and the indications were considered favorable for a large spring and summer trade. There is a good and active demand for nails, and the nail mills are all, both here and at Wheeling, very busy, and as stocks are light, both in first and second hands, an advance in prices within the next few weeks is not improbable. We continue to quote one hundred keg lots at $4, with the usual discount of two per cent for cash. Following are the regular card rates:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ¼ to ½ inch	3 8-10c	1½ and 1¾ by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	4 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ¼ to ½ inch	4 5-10c	1 and 1¼ by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	4 5-10c
1⅜ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	4 5-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅛ to 1 7-10c inch	4 5-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 8-10c	⅝ to 7-16 inch	4 c
1⅜ to 2 inch	3 8-10c	½ inch	4 1-10c
⅞ to 1 inch	3 8-10c	7-16 inch	4 5-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	3 8-10c	3-8 inch	4 5-10c
1⅜ to ⅞ inch	3 8-10c	5-16 inch	4 5-10c
⅞ to 9-16 inch	3 7-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 8-10c	Nail rod	7 3-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

2½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16	4 6-10c	⅜ to 1⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 1-10c
2½ to 4¼ inch	4 6-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 1-10c
1½ to 2¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 6-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 1-10c
1⅜ to 1¾ inch	4 8-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 1-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 8-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ⅜ and ½ inch	5 1-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 8-16 to No. 12	4 8-10c	1 to 1⅝ by 8-16 to No. 12	5 1-10c
1⅝ to 2¾ by 8-16 to No. 12	4 8-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by 8-16 to No. 12	5 1-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	3 8-10c	⅜ inch	4 8-10c
⅝ to 1 inch	4 2-10c	⅝ inch	4 9-10c
	4 7-10c	⅞ inch	4 9-10c
Fitted & Star Light-ning Rod	Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ⅝ inch		4 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c	⅜ inch	4 4-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 7-10c	⅝ inch	4 9-10c

TANK IRON.

Boiled.		Boiled.	
8-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch	5 c	Heads, flanging	9 c
Tank	5 5-10c	Flow sides	9 10c
Boiler plate	5 6c	Flow wings	6 4-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 2-10c		

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 16 to 14	5 3-10c	7 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 17 to 20	5 4-10c	8 c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 2-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 1-10c	7 4-10c	8 9-10c
No. 27	6 3-10c	7 6-10c	8 9-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 3-10c
1¼ by ⅝, and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c
1¼, 1⅜ and 2½ and ¾ inch	3 8-10c
1¼ by ⅞ inch	4 c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	2-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	3-10c
Hoops	4-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 12½
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 37½
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	4 87½
3d nails	5 62½
20 nails	6 87½

FINE RIGGED.

3d	4 12½	Clinch nails	$5 87½
2d	4 87½	CUT SPIKES.	
		3 to 6 inch	4 12½

CASING.

10d to 30d	5 50
8d to 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75

BARREL.

¾ inch	7 12½
1 inch	7 12½
1¼ inch	5 87½
1½ inch	5 87½
1¾ inch	6 12½
2 inch	4 87½

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common sizes.

Finishing Nails, $1.25 over common cut.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Tinned, 3d.....per keg, $10 87½
Cooper, all sizes.....per lb 12½

TERMS—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 27, 1874.

There has been no improvement in the demand for pig iron since the date of our last review, and business is dull, the market very quiet and drooping. Grey Forge mill irons cannot be fairly quoted above $19 cash, and $20 4 mos, showing a decline of one dollar per ton within the past week. Foundry irons are very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. The depression now prevailing in the iron trade may be attributed in a good part to the uncertainty of the action of Congress in regard to the currency question, as operators generally are holding off until there has been definite action taken, so as to be able to shape their business accordingly. So far as we have been able to learn, the majority of the iron men here are favorable to an increase of the currency, but what is more important just now, is to have the matter settled as speedily as possible, one way or the other, the sooner the better.

Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Mill Iron	$21 00	4 mos
60 tons Mottled and Mottled	20 00	4 mos
40 tons Mill Iron	20 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$33 00	4 mos
200 tons Mill Iron	20 00	4 mos
30 tons Close Grey Mottled & W.	29 00	4 mos
160 tons Gray Forge R. S.	31 00	4 mos
95 tons Silvery	28 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge R. S.	33 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	29 00	cash

CHARCOAL EASTERN.

40 tons No. 1 Cold Blast	50 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 27, 1874.

The market for Crude was reported firmer today, and Parker dispatches quoted at from $1,75 to $1.80 ₩ brl., according to pipe line. A correspondent, in the oil regions, says he cannot see the propriety or expediency of producers continually asserting that they cannot afford to produce oil below a certain figure in the face of the fact that they are persistently producing it at that, or even a lower figure. The effort to hold the market above its proper level, this correspondent says, has been fairly tried by talk and combinations, and utterly failed. That oil cannot be produced at 50c ₩ brl was demonstrated last fall by the general cessation of all attempts at production, but that it can be produced at present prices is plainly shown by the activity in the producing regions, on the starting of and preparation of new wells. Refined continues very quiet; and prices are weak and nominal. March may be quoted at 12@12¼c on cars here to go east, and 14¼@15 delivered in Philadelphia.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; $1,65 for countries, and $1,70 for city make.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stewart	Sanbean O. W.	241
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	468
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	476
Fisher Bros	Citizens O. W.	474
Duncan	American O. W.	1,503
Total		3,462

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull, and lower to sell, and nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1,18¾; No. 2 $1,16; regular $1,16¾ fresh spot; $1,16¾ seller March; $1,20¾ seller April; No. 3 $1,12¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 57¼c cash; 57¾ @57¾c seller March; 58¼@58¾c seller April; 62¾c seller May; rejected 52¾@53c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No. 2 42¾c cash; 43¼@43¾c seller April; rejected 39¼@39¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 fresh 85@85¼c. Barley dull; No. 2 nominal at $1,60@1,65; No. 3 $1,45 @1,47.

HOGS—Dressed firm; light $6; car lot $6,25@6,30.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; 93c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork $13,85. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5c; short rib middles 8¾c. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 8¾c bid seller April. Bacon firm and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5,30@5,70; common to good extra $5,75@6,50; good to choice $6,60@6,70. Whisky lower at 96¼@97¼c. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1,47@1,48; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,48@1,50. Rye dull at $1@1,03. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet; new mixed western 75@80c; yellow western 79@81c. Oats stronger; receipts 8,000; mixed western 61@62c; white 62 @63c. Hay, hops and rice unchanged. Molasses dull. Sugar irregular at 7¾@7¾c. Coffee firmer; rio cargoes dull and heavy; job lots quiet; prices here have undergone no recent change. Molasses and Syrups quiet. There is very good demand for Fish, as there always is during the lenten season, and prices are firm but unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 11¼; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10; Circle, 10; Golden Crushed Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to color, 8¼.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@23; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 18@20. Roasted 1 pound packages, 26c; loose, 24¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 60c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7@8¾c.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand for baling hay, the market is very dull, although prices remain unchanged, we continue to quote at $18@22 per ton, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2@2,25 ₩ brl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 15@16; Ducks, 13@15.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₩ lb. 12½c. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¼; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16c. Beef tongues, $1 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres. 10¾c. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do, bbls 11c. Do, in 5 lb. pails, 11½c. Do, in 3 lb. pails, 12½c. ₩ pound. Do, in 6 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 12½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., February 27.—Cotton steady; moderate demand, 15½c. Flour, corn and barley dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 $1,37@1,40. Oats dull; 44@52c. Rye quiet; $1,01. Provisions heavy and weak. Pork dull and declined; $14,25@14,50. Lard dull; $11 6@ 11½c; kettle 8¾@9¼c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 7¼; clear 7¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 8¾@8¾c. Hogs quiet; quality better and light; $5,50@5,70; heavy $5,30@5,35. Whisky active; 93c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 27.—Tallow 39s 6d@40s. Refined petroleum 12@12¼d. Linseed oil 29s 3d. Turpentine 35s.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¼d; Orleans 8½@8¼d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club 12s 9d@13s; red western spring 11s 4d@12s. Corn 36s 9d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Flour stronger and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; mixed western weaker at 77c. Oats dull, western 58@67c. Rye dull at 90@91c. Provisions quiet. Pork nominal at $16@16,25. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6c; clear rib 7¾@8c. Bacon: shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9@9¼c. Lard 9c. Butter easier at 40@43. Coffee dull at 22½@24½c. Whisky nominal at 98@99.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 27.—Cotton firm at 18¾@18¢. Flour quiet at $6,25@9,20. Wheat quiet at $1,30@1,50. Corn 74@75c. Oats 60c. Provisions dull. Lard 10c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c, all packed. Hams: sugar cured 12½c. Whisky in moderate demand at 93c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Flour dull; superfine $4,62½@5,25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6,70@7,25. Wheat dull, red $1,55 @1,68, amber $1,70@1,72. Rye dull; 90c. Corn neglected and lower; yellow 74c. Oats tending downward; white 58@62c. Crude petroleum 11¾@12¼c; refined 14¾@14½c. Whisky steady; 98c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 27.—Flour and oats dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; amber Michigan $1,47½; seller March $1,47; seller April $1,49¾; seller May $1,55@1,55¾. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 64@64½c seller March; low mixed 63c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,23; No. 2 $1,19¾. Oats: demand good at 41¾c. Corn steady; moderate demand; 66c. Rye steady; moderate demand: No. 1 79¾c. Barley dull; No. 1 $1,65.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 27.—Flour and cotton dull, but unchanged. Corn firm at 77c. Oats dull at 58@59c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull at 5¾@6@7¾@8¾c. Bacon dull at 6¾@7@8¾@9½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Corn firm at 71@74c. Oats steady at 57@62c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Hay steady at $17. Whisky 92½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 27.—Flour and petroleum quiet and unchanged in every respect. Grain unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 27.—Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Corn lower at 79c. Oats 53c. Barley dull and nominal.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Beeves: receipts 530, making 2,210 for the last four days, against 2,660 in the same time last week; quality fair; trade moderately active at about previous quotations, or 10@12¾c for common to prime native steers and cows; no Texans offered. Sheep: receipts 2,000, making 7,250 for the last four days, against 15,670 in the same time last week; market weak and unsettled; limited sales and a downward tendency; ordinary to good sheep 5¾@7c. Swine: Arrivals 2,250, making 12,200 for four days, against 11,380 in the same time last week; none offered alive; dressed in better demand and firmer, closing at 6¾@7¾c as extremes for city; 6¾@7¾c for western.

BUFFALO, February 27.—Cattle: receipts 221, total for the week 4,811; no market to-day; yards clear of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 400; total for the week 5,600; market strong at yesterday's prices. Hogs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,000; total for the week 14,800, against 14,800 in the same time last week; market slow; small offerings; Yorkers $5,37½@5,50; heavy hogs $5,75@5,90.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Cattle: receipts 2,450 head; market quiet and prices rather easier; sales of fair to choice steers at $4,50@ 5,50, with a couple lots of extra at $6,85@6,12; closing weak; shipments 2,000. Hogs: receipts 13,000 head; market quiet; prices weak and lower; $4,80@5,20 for common to fair; $5,40@ 5,90 for good to choice; at the closing a good many remained unsold; shipments 6,000 head. Sheep: receipts 700 head; market quiet; best grades steady; good to choice $5,50@6.

ALBANY, February 27.—Cattle: receipts 16 car loads less than last week; average quality same as last week, no change in the market. Sheep and lambs ruled ¼c higher than last week; average quality not as good; common to fair 5¼@6½c; fair to good 6¾@7¾c; extra 8c.

Wool.

PHILALPHIA, February 27.—Wool firmer; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virgina double extra and above 57@58c, extra 55@57c, medium 55@57c, coarse 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 50@52½c, medium 53 @55c, coarse 45@50c, coming washed 68@70c, combing unwashed 42½@45c; Canada combing 62@65c, fine unwashed 35@37c, coarse and medium washed 38@38c, tub washed 54@55c, extra and merino pulled 46@50c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Business was rather quiet with commission houses to-day, but jobbing branches were again more active. The market for cotton goods is fairly active and steady. Fine brown sheetings are in brisk demand. Brown drills are selling freely. Colored cottons are in moderate request and firm. Prints in packages are less active, but piece distribution is improving. Dress goods are in good demand. Foreign goods are in decidedly better request.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river at this point continues to recede steadily, with 9 feet 6 inches in the channel. Weather clear and moderating, although it would doubtless freeze again last night. The snow melted freely where it was exposed to the sun, and another day or two like yesterday would cause it to disappear entirely.

The towboat Abe McDonald, Charlie Brown, Lake Erie No. 2, Veteran No. 2, Coal City, John Dippold, Wm. Rees and Panther have arrived. The Sam Brown, Lake Erie No. 3 and Joseph H. Bigley departed with tows of coal.

The Juniata arrived from Cincinnati with a big trip, and as will be seen by card, she is announced to depart again on Tuesday. We published her manifest yesterday.

The Exchange did not get off until late Thursday night. Messrs Henderson and Abrams are her pilots. James Hamilton and W. W. Hall are the Monongahela pilots.

The Esperanza, Captain J. P Dunlevy, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis today. Captain John H. Conway is in charge of the office.

It is reported that the Mollie Bacon will shortly re-enter the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade. It is hard work for a boat to make a living in this trade.

The Danville State departed for Portsmouth with an average trip.

—A Washington dispatch says: Major Merrill's report of the 9th of November last, upon the improvement of the Lower Ohio went into Congress to-day. In answer to the inquiry as to the mode of securing a depth of five feet at low stages of the river, Major Merrill recommends the plan now in use, namely: the concentration of the current by dykes or wing dams, and the closing of all but one channel where there are two or more. Doubt is expressed whether this mode will secure five feet depth, but the thought that four feet may possibly be secured in this mode.

The Missouri Star Line have begun business in earnest in the Missouri river. The boats of this line are now making regular trips between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Fisher's Cincinnati Gazette reports that the steamer Belfast, which was sank at the foot of the falls on Tuesday night, went to sea on Thursday morning, and all her upper works floated off down the river. The cabin furniture and all the equipments of the boat were carried off, and were being caught below yesterday. The hull, with its 500 tons of pig iron, lies on a bank at Shippingport, which is now under water, and the iron can be easily removed, but the boat and the rest of the cargo are a total loss. The officers of the boat were: Thomas Voorhies, commander; Ross Powell, first clerk; Wm Graves, second clerk; Michael Kelley and A. Evelyn, pilots, and L. F. McGarvey, first engineer. The names of the crew are unknown at Louis. They were paid off Wednesday, and left their respective homes the same day. The Wild Duck and barges, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, was expected about 9 o'clock last night. Included in her cargo are 5,000 kegs nails, taken by G. Wheeling and Kanawha barges. Passengers are Byron Clarke and Leander Patterson —During the dense fog which prevailed on the river yesterday morning the Fifth street ferry boat, Fanny Webster, ran into and sank a loaded coal barge belonging to Zimmerman —Capt. Bachelor, this morning, advertises his steamer, the Mollie Boert, to return to Pittsburgh. The Mollie has been running above the falls of the river, and the mere announcement that she will be along will attract passengers. The Evan Parker and Nellie Spear passed up yesterday with tows of empty barges.—Wharfage collections for the week ending last evening amounted to $24.45.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car lumber, G B Palmer; 2 cars staves, F K Ober; 2 brls eggs, 125 do apples, G Arnuckles & Co; 4 brls flour, D McMillan & Co; 1 car hay, A T Canfield; 17 pkgs butter, H Riddle Son & Co; 15 brls oil cake, H J McCracken Bro; 8 pkgs dried beef, meat, Loh & C; 3 do eggs, Bahmer Bro; 20 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 100 brls flour, Shomaker & Co; 2 cars do iron, Lewis & Co; 15 pkgs meat, McCullough S & Co; 10 brls m sugar, Yoder & H; 1 car s iron, W Mullins; 200 brls flour, Houck McC & Co; 1 car do, McClurg & M; 3 do do, Wm Speer & J W Roberts; 100 brls flour, F H Seghuner; 1 car lead, Fahnestock & Co; 20 pkgs lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car do, Wm Speer & Co; 1 car do, Graff & R; 1 do s iron, J Forsyth; 1 car lumber, Thos Dowling.

OLE ELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, J W Miller; 60 kegs butter, 20 brls d apples 16 jugs syrup, 4 kegs s butter, Voigt & Co; 5 do do, Eschbach & Co; 30 brls potatoes, Fleming & A; 3 brls apples, F Pollard; 5 do b powder, J S Pat

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage February 27.

Bermis & Avery, Fairview, Pa., 3c, Mary Conner, Milvale, Pa., 3c, W. Howard & Co., Corry, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Mary Kelly, North Oakland, Pa., 3c; D. F. Maddox, E. Eunice; Ky., 3c; Geo. R. Minick, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Minnie Martin, Fleming Station, Ohio, 3c; Marion T. Smith, Warren, O., 3c; Mrs. John Woodruff, Rochester, Pa., 3c. E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Lawrence Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Co. was held in this city yesterday, when a Board of Directors was elected to serve during the ensuing year.

The election resulted as follows: Thomas D. Messler, G. W. Case, J. N. McCullough, John B. Jackson, A. L. Crawford, R. W. Cunningham and Caleb B. Wick.

The Board subsequently organized by re-electing Thos. D. Messler President, and F. M. Hutchinson Secretary and Treasurer.

The results of the past year's business were very satisfactory to the shareholders, showing a surplus of 2¾ per cent. on the stock after having paid quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

An Office of Public Convenience,

May it well be called, viz: the office of Mr. Max Schamberg, No. 163 Smithfield street, in almost the immediate neighborhood of the GAZETTE building. Mr. S. and his clerks are there found, busy from morning till night, giving information to anxious appliearts as to the departure and arrival of steamers, value of foreign moneys, prices of tickets and ocean passages, the best routes, &c. Drafts are sold on every city of Europe, collections made throughout the world, and the necessary papers drawn by Mr. S. himself, who also holds the office of Notary. In short, any European monetary business, can be transacted at No. 163 Smithfield street. Information a specialty.

The Gazzam Collection Agency at New York.

is an institution founded, we believe, by Audley Gazzam, Esq., formerly of this city, and has two principal offices in the very heart of the great metropolis, and auxiliary or branch agencies at the seat of nearly every county in the United States. The one first above in charge of Jos. M. Gazzam, Esq., and, therefore, at once reliable and efficient.

The thorough organization and extensive ramifications of the Gazzam Collection Agency render it, as its name implies, a very valuable institution to all classes of business men, enabling them through its multiplied and multiplying agencies, to command the best professional services in the securing and collection of claims against delinquents wheresoever they reside. We are glad to notice that this agency is strongly commended by the press, and extensively patronized by the merchants and bankers of New York.

Hymeneal.

We extend congratulations to our friend and esteemed contributor, Mr. H. Elliott McBride, general pilgrimage. The interesting ceremony which marked this new departure took place of Shiraud, at his felicitous entrance upon an hymeneal voyage, which will make their ocean life always beautiful as the May time and crown it with supremest bliss.

Assessment Appeals.

The Committee on Appeals from city assessments met yesterday afternoon and transacted the following business:

Messrs. Hunter and Gray, assessed $75 for business. It appeared they were not in the business sought to be taxed, during the past year. They were excused from its payment.

The affidavit of Phillip Fox, sworn before the Controller, represents as follows:

Personally appeared Phillip Fox, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, the assessment on his property in the Twenty-first ward is seventeen acres fifty perches, and that it is assessed for $34,000, being about $2,000 per acre, and that he would be well paid at $50 per acre. About nine acres are perpendicular, facing the Allegheny Valley Railroad. His 1½ story house is assessed at $1,000, and he would take $200 less.

The appeal was successful and Mr. Fox's assessment reduced to $500.

The business tax of Mrs. Jane Jones, eating-house keeper, was abated, she showing that her receipts were less than $1,000 per annum. Similar action was taken in the appeal of A. Graff, grocer, of the South Side.

THE DEAD MAN AT NEVILLE.

Supposed to Have Been Lost off a Coal Tug.

The Coroner was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of a "floater" found near the head of Neville Island. A jury was empannelled and the facts as stated here were elicited:

The man appeared to be about twenty-three years of age, was five feet six inches in height; was dressed in a woolen shirt, dark pants with a stripe and patches on the knees. The latter is supposed to be a deck hand who was lost off a towboat two weeks ago, while on the way to this city. An account of the loss of the man was in the papers the next day.

Coroner McCallin conveyed the body in a skiff from Neville Island to a point opposite Glendale station, and had it buried at Hillside Cemetery. The appearance of the remains indicated that they had been in the water for some weeks.

Charles Brown, a farmer, residing on Neville Island, who found the body, was examined, but no additional evidence was adduced further than that he had, while rowing in a skiff, seen the remains and towed it to shore.

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS.

Making Brick Out of Other Folks' Clay.

Yesterday, in the District Court, Dr. A. G. Walter, through his attorney, John F. Edmonson, Esq., filed a bill in equity against Robert Mawhinney, brick-maker, of the Sixth ward. The bill sets forth substantially that plaintiff is owner of a section of lots situated on Cooper street, Boyd's Hill; that in the rear of these lots is a vacant space of twenty feet left by lot owners for the purpose of a public alley; that defendant has excavated and taken clay from this alley to the depth of from ten to fifteen feet, and has used the same in the conduct of his business. To prevent further trespass the owner of part of the land on the south side of the alley, John P. McGarvey, applied to the Court of Common Pleas and a restraining order was granted; that Mawhinney, to use a figurative expression not in the bill, beat the devil around the bush, getting a law ordinances through Councils empowering him to properly grade the alley, and that under this municipal *carte blanche* he is carting off the clay which belongs to the plaintiff, doing him irreparable injury. Plaintiff, therefore, asks that a writ issue restraining Mawhinney from drawing his supply of brick mud from plaintiff's property. Monday next at nine o'clock was fixed for a hearing.

A "LIVE STOCK SUIT."

Hot on the Pennsylvania Company—$40,000 Wanted in a Civil Suit—An Alleged Breach of Faith.

One of the most interesting suits that has been brought here since this county was made a judicial district, and since it has been made a center for stock operations, was entered yesterday in the Common Pleas. The suit is entitled Peter Kleman et al., cattle dealers of East Liberty, against the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and the cause a breach of contract. The facts of the case are these:

They allege that according to an agreement made with the agent of the company in 1871 they were to be charged a certain pro rata sum per car for the shipment of cattle between East Liberty and Philadelphia and New York. That they then shipped large quantities, being the heaviest dealers in stock at this point, and at the prices of $100, $80 and $60 per car between the points named; that they have subsequently learned that T. T. Alexander and others have shipped cattle from Chicago to Philadelphia at the same and even less rates than they (Klemen & Co.) were paying from here East; that as early as in 1867 Klemen had intended removing to Chicago, but had been persuaded by the railroad authorities to give up the idea in view of their promise to "pro rate" as Klemen & Co. desired.

The complainant further avers that these excessive charges amount to $40,655, as sent on the cars to Philadelphia and $5,800 sent to New York, and for this sum they intend to enter suit on the grounds of violation of contract by said company; and that as common carriers, they are bound to charge a uniform price for the same class of goods. The suit promises to be one of the most interesting that has been entered here for some time.

THE COURT HOUSE KNOCK DOWN.

The O'Hara–Pollock Contempt Case Again Before the Court—Postponed Indefinitely on Account of the Parties Being on the Sick List.

The Pollock O'Hara contempt case was to have been disposed of yesterday in the Quarter Sessions Court, but upon the statement by Colonel Bayne, on the part of the Commonwealth, that Mr. Pollock was unwell, and by Baird Patterson, Esq., that Mr. Marshall, counsel, and Mr. O'Hara were "under the weather," a further postponement was allowed with considerable reluctance by the Court. Judge Stowe remarked that the mere action of the Court, in holding to bail for contempt the defendants, had had a wonderfully depressing effect on them, for it seemed they had been confined by illness (one with a sprained ankle) ever since the little affair transpired, and the spirit of depression seemed to have even extended to the counsel. In view of the circumstances, it was a matter of doubt whether they had not sufficiently suffered for their indiscretion. But still there was another view to take of it. An erroneous impression seemed to have spread among some of the members of the bar, for his Honor had understood that it was publicly held by some of the legal gentlemen that they had not only the right to commit an assault and battery in the court room, but if it suited their pleasure they could do it with impunity on the court itself. This impression the court was desirous of dispelling at the earliest practicable moment. Taking this circumstance into consideration, it would very carefully deliberate on the expediency of making its action positive in this contempt case. Aside from this the Judge thought he detected an inclination toward evasion in Mr. O'Hara's affidavit, inasmuch as he acknowledges to having had an altercation with some one, but was totally oblivious as to who it was.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Common Council Session Yesterday.

The Rural Tax Question—An Effort to Have the Ordinance Changed—What the "East Enders" Asked—Their Request Refused—A Lively Debate—The Ordinance Finally Passed—Other Business Considered.

The Common Councils of Pittsburgh held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, February 27th, to consider the Appropriation Ordinance.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk, *Pro tem.*

Council was called to order at ten minutes past two o'clock, when the following members answered to the call of the roll:

Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Brown, Carroll, Carle, Cunningham, Duff, Epping, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Higle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Means, Meyran, Morrison, McCord, Perchment, H. M. Rolfe, Rowswell, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Turney, West, Weisser, Wood, and President Negley.

Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Cunningham, Duff, Fox, Glass, Milligan, Meyran, Morrison, Perchment, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Siebert, Turney, West, Weisser, Wood and President Negley—18.

Nays—Messrs. Aull, Carle, Cunningham, Duff, Fox, Glass, Milligan, Meyran, Morrison, Perchment, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Turney, West, Weisser, Wood, and President Negley—18.

So the amendment was voted down.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

The Clerk then read the call for the meeting, which was signed by President Negley, and set forth the object of the meeting—which was to consider the Appropriation Ordinance.

Mr. FOX moved to consider the ordinance *seriatim*.

Mr. FULTON moved to concur in the action of Select Council.

Mr. DUFF objected to a concurrence, and called the ordinance up, accordingly under the rules as new business.

The CHAIR said an objection being made that the point urged was correct and that the ordinance came up as new business. To pass it finally then in one day, there would have to be a suspension of the rules. He wanted the matter fairly considered, and hoped that there would be no effort made to stop a discussion of the ordinance.

Mr. FULTON moved to suspend the rules to consider the ordinance in its third reading.

The motion was carried by a vote of 25 yeas to 5 nays.

THE ORDINANCE TAKEN UP.

Mr. Fox then renewed his motion to consider the ordinance *seriatim*.

Mr. FULTON renewed his amendment to concur with the action of Select Council.

Mr. AULL hoped the motion would prevail. There were important matters in the ordinance which should be considered. He thought Common Council should carefully consider the ordinance before passing upon it finally.

Mr. FULTON said it was an absolute necessity to pass the ordinance this week, or else they would have no money to pay the city's expenditures for 1874, and the city government would be locked. If Common Council made one amendment, then Select Council would have to pass upon that again, and so the whole matter would be defeated. He would not make such a wholesale motion as this but that the ordinance had first been fairly considered by the Finance Committee and then by the Select Council, and was long enough before the people for all the members of Common Council to consider it. He thought as the ordinance had received such consideration, and had been, after a long discussion, passed in one branch of Councils, where every point was discussed, that the other branch would do no discredit to itself by concurring.

PRESIDENT NEGLEY OPPOSES

Mr. NEGLEY (Mr. Fulton in the chair) said the argument of the gentlemen (Mr. Fulton) would carry out the idea held by Select Council last year—that Common Council was merely a concurring branch.

The gentlemen then proceeded to reply to the argument of Mr. Fulton, and said that if the ordinance was well considered by the Finance Committee, then Select Council must not have given it the proper consideration, for they had made changes which materially affected certain departments of the City Government. For instance, the Select Council had cut down the appropriation for the police $15,000, and had made other changes of equal importance. These were sufficient to show the fact that there was not an unanimity of sentiment.

The gentleman then offered the following as an amendment to section 1st:

"That the millage be as provided in the appropriation ordinance, excepting that those districts marked by the law of 1868 (city code, page 49, section 19), and all other lands in the city used for agricultural purposes, shall be classed as 'rural,' which shall pay but two-thirds there of."

ABOUT CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. AULL seconded the amendment.

Mr. NEGLEY continuing, reviewed the consolidation act—which he stated was prepared secretly, and was put through the Legislature in 1867. In that act a vote of the people was required. The outside wards—or the East End as it is known now,—voted against the consolidation, but the old city voted in favor of the consolidation. The rural districts went to the Legislature for a repeal of the act, and the case was argued before the Committee. This resulted in the one and two-third in 1868, a two-third tax compromise was agreed upon, and in that shape the bill of 1868 was passed as a contract between the two parts of the city—the old city and the new wards.

That compromise was agreed upon fairly, after due consideration, and by no rule of equity or justice could the contract be broken.

The gentleman then proceeded to argue the legal points in the case as laid down by the City Solicitor, and contended that the new Constitution did not affect the contract as had been offered the first paper as thus corrected as another amendment.

Several members thought it was the same amendment in substance.

The CHAIR said it struck out all districts but the East End, and so was a new amendment.

A vote was then taken resulting as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aull, Cunningham, Duff, Glass, Morrison, Perchment, Siebert, West and President Negley—9.

Nays—Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Carle, Epping, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Means, Meyran, Brown, McCord, H. M. Rolfe, Rowswell, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Turney, Weisser and Wood—26.

So the amendment was voted down.

REFERRING TO "REVISORS."

Mr. CARROLL now moved to concur in the action of Select Council.

Mr. WOOD offered the following amendment, *Provided* That the Board of Revisors shall examine the location and advantages possessed by the taxable property, subject to the taxes levied in items 1st, 13th and 14th, and whenever in the judgment of said Board property does not possess the advantages of Water, Police and Fire Departments, or a reasonable share thereof, they shall mark such property rural, and upon all property situated within the limits of the city so marked, the taxes levied under section 1, 13 and 14, shall be but two-thirds of the rates established in such items.

After some discussion, Mr. FULTON claiming that the amendment was illegal and Mr. Wood that it was just, a vote was taken, the result being as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aull, Carle, Cunningham, Duff, Fox, Glass, Milligan, Meyran, Morrison, Perchment, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Turney, West, Weisser, Wood, and President Negley—18.

Nays—Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Epping, Flinn, Fulton, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Means, Brown, McCord, H. M. Rolfe, Rowswell, Robinson, Scott, Shaltenbrand, Thomas—20.

So this amendment was voted down.

THE POLICE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. DUFF then moved an amendment to transfer $18,000 from the Contingent Fund to the Police.

Several members thought this matter could easily be arranged again,—the transfer made as it was needed.

The CHAIR decided that this could not be done, and read a provision from the new Constitution which he thought, prevented all transfers of appropriations.

Mr. DUFF said that the Police Department could not be run during 1874 for less than $225,000, and it had been cut down to $207,000. He thought the ordinance should not be rushed through because they had no time to wait. It was not the fault of Common Council that there was delay, and they should take time to consider.

The yeas and nays were then called on the gentleman's amendment which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aull, Carle Duff, Hogle, Laughran, Milligan, Morrison, McCord, Perchment, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Siebert, Thomas, Turney, and President Negley—15.

Nays—Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Cunningham, Epping, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Mears, Meyran, Brown, H. M. Rolfe, Rowswell, Robinson, Scott, Shaltenbrand, West, Weisser, and Wood.—23.

The amendment accordingly was declared lost.

THE FINAL PASSAGE.

So the amendment was declared lost.

The question then came up on the final passage of the ordinance. The vote stood as follows:

Ayes—Messrs Bindley, Carroll, Carle, Epping, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Means, Meyran, Brown, H. M. Rolfe, Rowswell, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Shaltenbraud, Thomas, Turney, Weisser and Wood—26.

Nays—Messrs. Aull, Cunningham, Duff, Morrison, McCord, Perchment, H. D. Rolfe, Siebert, Turney, and President Negley—10.

The CHAIR announced that the ordinance had passed finally.

Council then proceeded to other business.

Mr. BROWN moved to recall from Select Council for reconsideration the report of viewers in reference to School alley. Carried.

Mr. BROWN then presented a remonstrance against the report, which was referred to the Board of Viewers.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. AULL moved to suspend the rules and take up new business. Carried.

Mr. AULL offered a petition for relocation of Main street. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against opening of Homewood avenue. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, petitions from Geo. Lowry, for privilege to erect an iron-clad, and from J. W. Chrisman for to remove shop, both of which were referred.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. RUSH, from the Wooden Building Committee, reported ordinances which were disposed of as follow: Ordinance granting Rosewell & Co., right to erect iron-clad on Penn alley; passed finally. Ordinance granting A. Breland right to erect iron-clad on Penn avenue; passed finally. Ordinance granting B. Wenstne right to erect frame addition; passed finally.

Mr. ROBINSON, resolution for a survey of the high and low water lines, on the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Referred.

Mr. KNOWLAND, petition for the establishment of the grade of a street, through the property of Jones & Bidwell. Referred.

Mr. WEST, petition of John Sablerria for permission to erect frame building in 25th ward. Referred.

Mr. WEST, petition for main sewer on twenty-third street. Referred.

Mr. WEST, petitions for opening, paving, &c., of Carson street. Referred.

QUESTIONS FOR THE SOLICITOR.

The CHAIR, resolution for requesting City Solicitor to give a written opinion, in relation to grade and sewers—whether a petition of a majority of the property owners interested, must apply for the same, and whether after they had received the same, if a change could be made without a new petition. Referred.

Also, resolution requesting the opinion of the City Attorney in relation to whether the Councils can legally levy a tax separately on any number of the wards, less than the whole number for the purpose of paying the separate indebtedness of such wards.

Mr. DUFF, resolution for grade plan of Hill alley, Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. AULL, an ordinances establishing the grade of Sylvan avenue extension, which was taken up on its second reading, and, on motion, passed.

The CHAIR, a resolution from S. C. authorizing a "temporary loan" to pay over-due claims on South Side indebtedness. Passed.

Resolution in reference to printing of a report of W. Milnor Roberts on the new Water Works, which in S. C. was passed, was amended by C. C. to authorize the contract to be let to the lowest and best bidder.

Resolution, relative to changes made in plans, &c., for construction of new Water Works, which was passed in Select Council, was concurred in by C. C.

Adjourned.

THE LIQUOR LEAGUE.

The Action at the Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Allegheny liquor league held a meeting in their hall at Maltby's building yesterday afternoon.

The business before the meeting was relative to the license law now in Harrisburg.

The question whether to take action relative to the Woman's Temperance movement was mooted but general quietness prevailed in response.

Several of the members expressed their opinion relative to the movement and what would be done in case the movement was brought here.

As a rule, however, the members of the League ignored the Odio pressure, and expressed themselves willing to meet the issue thereof, according to the rules adopted by the league as established at a previous meeting.

These rules are that the visitors shall be received and treated with the utmost respect by the saloon keepers, but in the meantime the city ordinances shall be rigidly enforced, and in case the ladies do not vacate when requested, the police will be appealed to.

The main question before the meeting was the license law now in process of passage at Harrisburg. The saloon keepers in this city complain that they pay from $100 to $1,000 license yearly while Philadelphia men in the same business pay $50, and country dealers probably less. They desire, therefore, a uniform bill throughout the State, and the license bill now under consideration accomplishes that object.

No definite action was taken.

Special Announcement.

The grand display made at No. 14 Sixth street has been attended by such numbers as to make it an anomaly in the sewing machine trade in Pittsburgh. Every day the place has been crowded, and though the exhibition has continued for more than a week there was no abatement in the attendance yesterday. This fact induced the managers to extend their exhibition one day longer, and so to-day ladies who have not yet been able to see what the Wilson can do, and who desire to look at the finest specimens of sewing ever shown in Pittsburgh, will have a last opportunity.

A peculiarity of this exhibition is, that all styles of sewing are shown, and the visitors can have ocular proof of what can be done on a Wilson, besides seeing what has been done. The work of the machine speaks for itself, and needs no "puffery"—does not even need the medal from Vienna to prove the merits of the Wilson—although the medal is there and can be seen, as a corroboration of all that has been spoken in favor of the Wilson.

Ladies, remember this is the last day, and if you want to see the great display, drop in at Lee S. Smith's, No. 14 Sixth street.

Cinderella and the Glass Slipper.

Not so brittle as the material of which the above slipper was composed, but almost as impervious to water are the boots and shoes to be found at the popular shoe house of WM. Martin, No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny. Shoes for all kinds of work or wear, and of super excellent material, sold at figures which defy competition. The stock is at all times full and complete, and the quality the very best. Do not be deluded by circulars offering shoes at half price, for they are the dearest shoes you can purchase. For comfort, durability and cheapness, patronize No. 108 Federal street.

Let It Not Be Forgotten

That Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, have the freshest, richest, rarest, and raciest selection of reading matter to be found in the city. If variety is the spice of life, then their establishment is spicy indeed, for the variety is endless.

Just the Place Young Man.

You said you wanted to know of a place where you could get a fine suit of clothes without paying an exorbitant price for the same. Now try Mr. M. T. Heckert, of No. 47 North Diamond, Allegheny city, and if he bites you 15 cloth, fit or price, then no trust can be put in man.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Gough lectures on "Peculiar People" this afternoon at Library Hall.

····John B. Gough lectured in Kittanning last night, and will arrive in this city at 10.30 this morning.

····The Allegheny Board of School Controllers will hold a regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening.

····The G. A. R. do not deem it advisable to make public the course it is proposed to pursue in the Guss matter.

····The officers of the "Connellsville Route" have been making a general inspection all along the line, this week.

····Post 88 G. A. R. will hold a meeting in the hall over the Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny, next Thursday evening.

····Ain't rumors of contesting the Allegheny election getting a little stale about this time? *Leader.*—Yes, any other real hard conundrums?

····Trial lists will be resumed in the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas on Monday. Jurors summoned for the first Monday in March should be prompt in attending.

····Indications hereabout point to financial panics being the most successful promoters of temperance among the masses. The cure, however, is regarded by most people as a very violent one.

····The Invincible Club, a Republican organization of the Thirteenth ward, propose to trip the light fantastic toe at a ball to be given by the members at the Minersville school house, Friday evening next.

····On and after Monday next the United States mail, between this city and Monongahela City, will be carried on the trains of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad instead of by the Monongahela river packets, many complaints having been made of the latter not being to leave for home with his present, the spokesman giving as a reason that a horse and harness accompanied the whip.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* says: "Various polite devices have been invented for describing falsehood in elegant language, so as to avoid all words of unpleasant sound, and protect the feelings of the party against whom the charge is made. But we think a church council in Wisconsin is entitled to the premium in this line. That body convicted one Rev. James Jones of 'not always handling the truth with sufficient carefulness to meet the demands of veracity.'"

McCULLY'S WEALTH.

The Property of the Deceased—The Valuation Put Upon it by the Appraisers—Over $1,000,000.

Yesterday morning the appraisers of the estate of the late James McCully filed their report before Register Gray. The appraisers were Messrs. Charles Lockhart and C. W. Hubbard, and to their statement there is an affidavit that the appraisement is made upon what is considered the fair market valuation of the estate. The estimate is as follows. First the personal property:

Household furniture, horses, cattle, farm implements, hay, &c.....	$ 3,808 77
Cash in bank and house.....	22,347 47
13 shares Hand street Bridge stock.....	715 00
5 shares Pittsburgh Gas stock...	375 00
125 shares Allegheny Gas stock...	4,375 00
8 shares Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad stock.....	352 00
14 shares P., F., W. & C. Railroad stock.....	1,344 00
30 shares A. V. Railroad stock...	900 00
124 shares Iron City National Bank stock.....	12,400 00
100 shares National Bank of Commerce.....	13,500 00
50 shares American Bank stock..	6,000 00
Mortgages.....	11,212 00
Promissory Notes.....	56,050 00
Due Bills.....	87,120 85
Total.....	$ 381,200 39

Mr. Hubbard, when appraised the real estate makes the following estimate:

Lot and warehouse, 172 and 174 Wood street.....	$ 60,000
Lot and building, 180 Wood street, 20-foot lot and 180 Wood street, $8,000, less mortgage, $7,000.....	15,000
Lot and warehouse, Church alley, rear 152 Wood street.....	1,000
Lots Nos. 144 and 146 Wood street	2,500
Lot and warehouse, 221 and 223 Liberty and Seventh street....	20,000
Lot and warehouse, Seventh street, in rear above.....	50,000
Lot and warehouse, Seventh street, adjoining above.....	12,000
Lot and warehouse, 263 Liberty street.....	13,550
Lot and warehouse, Railroad street and Penn avenue.....	18,000
Lot and stores and dwellings, Nos. 332, 334 and 336 Liberty street.....	70,000
Lot and dwelling, corner Gay and Whig alleys, Allegheny.....	35,000
568 acres of land, Coal Spring township, Mercer county.....	2,700
125 acres at Verner Station, A. V. R.R.....	23,000
¾ interest in Kipp, Lockhart & Co.'s land.....	37,500
J. S. Negley's property, Hiland avenue, 16 acres.....	1,000
"Simpson" Place, Hiland avenue, 23 acres.....	80,000
"Berlin Place," Hiland avenue, 65 acres.....	80,000
"Pentland Homestead," Hiland avenue, 5 acres.....	125,000 00
About two acres below water works.....	20,000 00
Total.....	2,000 00
Personal.....	$ 668,000
	381,200 39
Total.....	$1,049,200 39

Panics Unnecessary.

We propose, in a few words, to reveal the secret of success of a Boot and Shoe House of Allegheny City. The proprietor embarked in the business ten years ago, with a small and imperfect stock of goods, but by fairness in dealing, honesty and strict attention to the wants of his patrons, has succeeded in leaving his competitors far behind in the race, and to-day holds a front rank in the business, having the largest, and most desirable stock in the city. He has avoided the credit system in purchasing, buying from manufacturers strictly for cash, and saving at least twenty per cent. over those who buy from jobbers and agents, thus saving twenty per cent. to his customers. All goods are sold at wholesale prices, be it a single pair of shoes, making another saving of ten per cent. to his patrons. The purchaser now has the benefit of thirty per cent., and besides the above advantages in the market, as we know by experience that he uses no deception to effect sales.

All goods are warranted against ripping, and repairing of such defects is made without charge. Another advantage according to the customer is the economy in managing his business, the yearly rental being but $1,300, while others pay $2,500 for rent. His room comprises a first, second and third floors, which are completely filled with boots and shoes of every style and grade. An examination of the upper floors, gives the idea of a wholesale establishment, and notwithstanding the enormous amount of goods sold, the capacity is still unsufficient, as daily arrivals of Spring and Summer goods are immense. List all who wish bargains in boots and shoes call on Mr. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny city, who has just returned from the east with a heavy stock, which he will sell at exceedingly low rates. He can not be under sold.

Special Notice.

This is to notify the public that Drafts on Europe issued at my office are not mine, but are sold by me as Agent for four very responsible Companies in New York.

Money sent by me to Europe at less rates than the Postoffice or Banks, and more satisfactorily.

Would also say I am an authorized agent for sale of Steamship and Railroad Tickets.

If you desire satisfaction patronize me.

JOHN J. MCCORMICK, Agent,
sw Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street announces the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Cuba at New York, and the New York Lloyd line steamer Berlin at Southampton.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. T. M. WILSON, formerly of Sharpsburg, Pa., died at Rochelle, Illinois, February 22.

THE Methodist *Recorder* is going to introduce the "to be continued in our next" feature into its columns.

REV. DR. GEORGE H. HEPBURN, of Steubenville, is to preach in the Eighth U. P. church (Rev. J. S. Sands') to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. SLEITH, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, will preach in the Eighth U. P. church (Rev. J. S. Sands') to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE Allegheny Board of School Controllers will hold a regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening.

····The G. A. R. do not deem it advisable to make public the course it is proposed to pursue in the Guss matter.

····The officers of the "Connellsville Route" have been making a general inspection all along the line, this week.

····Post 88 G. A. R. will hold a meeting in the hall over the Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny, next Thursday evening.

····Ain't rumors of contesting the Allegheny election getting a little stale about this time? *Leader.*—Yes, any other real hard conundrums?

····Trial lists will be resumed in the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas on Monday. Jurors summoned for the first Monday in March should be prompt in attending.

····Indications hereabout point to financial panics being the most successful promoters of temperance among the masses. The cure, however, is regarded by most people as a very violent one.

····The Invincible Club, a Republican organization of the Thirteenth ward, propose to trip the light fantastic toe at a ball to be given by the members at the Minersville school house, Friday evening next.

····On and after Monday next the United States mail, between this city and Monongahela City, will be carried on the trains of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad instead of by the Monongahela river packets, many complaints having been made of the latter not being to leave for home with his present, the spokesman giving as a reason that a horse and harness accompanied the whip.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* says: "Various polite devices have been invented for describing falsehood in elegant language, so as to avoid all words of unpleasant sound, and protect the feelings of the party against whom the charge is made. But we think a church council in Wisconsin is entitled to the premium in this line. That body convicted one Rev. James Jones of 'not always handling the truth with sufficient carefulness to meet the demands of veracity.'"

McCULLY'S WEALTH.

The Property of the Deceased—The Valuation Put Upon it by the Appraisers—Over $1,000,000.

Yesterday morning the appraisers of the estate of the late James McCully filed their report before Register Gray. The appraisers were Messrs. Charles Lockhart and C. W. Hubbard, and to their statement there is an affidavit that the appraisement is made upon what is considered the fair market valuation of the estate. The estimate is as follows. First the personal property:

Household furniture, horses, cattle, farm implements, hay, &c.....	$ 3,808 77
Cash in bank and house.....	22,347 47
13 shares Hand street Bridge stock.....	715 00
5 shares Pittsburgh Gas stock...	375 00
125 shares Allegheny Gas stock...	4,375 00
8 shares Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad stock.....	352 00
14 shares P., F., W. & C. Railroad stock.....	1,344 00
30 shares A. V. Railroad stock...	900 00
124 shares Iron City National Bank stock.....	12,400 00
100 shares National Bank of Commerce.....	13,500 00
50 shares American Bank stock..	6,000 00
Mortgages.....	11,212 00
Promissory Notes.....	56,050 00
Due Bills.....	87,120 85
Total.....	$ 381,200 39

Mr. Hubbard, when appraised the real estate makes the following estimate:

Lot and warehouse, 172 and 174 Wood street.....	$ 60,000
Lot and building, 180 Wood street, 20-foot lot and 180 Wood street, $8,000, less mortgage, $7,000.....	15,000
Lot and warehouse, Church alley, rear 152 Wood street.....	1,000
Lots Nos. 144 and 146 Wood street	2,500
Lot and warehouse, 221 and 223 Liberty and Seventh street....	20,000
Lot and warehouse, Seventh street, in rear above.....	50,000
Lot and warehouse, Seventh street, adjoining above.....	12,000
Lot and warehouse, 263 Liberty street.....	13,550
Lot and warehouse, Railroad street and Penn avenue.....	18,000
Lot and stores and dwellings, Nos. 332, 334 and 336 Liberty street.....	70,000
Lot and dwelling, corner Gay and Whig alleys, Allegheny.....	35,000
568 acres of land, Coal Spring township, Mercer county.....	2,700
125 acres at Verner Station, A. V. R.R.....	23,000
¾ interest in Kipp, Lockhart & Co.'s land.....	37,500
J. S. Negley's property, Hiland avenue, 16 acres.....	1,000
"Simpson" Place, Hiland avenue, 23 acres.....	80,000
"Berlin Place," Hiland avenue, 65 acres.....	80,000
"Pentland Homestead," Hiland avenue, 5 acres.....	125,000 00
About two acres below water works.....	20,000 00
Total.....	2,000 00
Personal.....	$ 668,000
	381,200 39
Total.....	$1,049,200 39

Panics Unnecessary.

We propose, in a few words, to reveal the secret of success of a Boot and Shoe House of Allegheny City. The proprietor embarked in the business ten years ago, with a small and imperfect stock of goods, but by fairness in dealing, honesty and strict attention to the wants of his patrons, has succeeded in leaving his competitors far behind in the race, and to-day holds a front rank in the business, having the largest, and most desirable stock in the city. He has avoided the credit system in purchasing, buying from manufacturers strictly for cash, and saving at least twenty per cent. over those who buy from jobbers and agents, thus saving twenty per cent. to his customers. All goods are sold at wholesale prices, be it a single pair of shoes, making another saving of ten per cent. to his patrons. The purchaser now has the benefit of thirty per cent., and besides the above advantages in the market, as we know by experience that he uses no deception to effect sales.

All goods are warranted against ripping, and repairing of such defects is made without charge. Another advantage according to the customer is the economy in managing his business, the yearly rental being but $1,300, while others pay $2,500 for rent. His room comprises a first, second and third floors, which are completely filled with boots and shoes of every style and grade. An examination of the upper floors, gives the idea of a wholesale establishment, and notwithstanding the enormous amount of goods sold, the capacity is still unsufficient, as daily arrivals of Spring and Summer goods are immense. List all who wish bargains in boots and shoes call on Mr. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny city, who has just returned from the east with a heavy stock, which he will sell at exceedingly low rates. He can not be under sold.

All is not Gold that Glitters,

And especially is this the case with carriages and barouches purchased in the eastern market. They are mostly manufactured with an eye single to finish and style, at the expense of durability and good workmanship. Our home manufacturers having character, as well as bread and butter at stake, are more concerned in the production of an article that shall give entire satisfaction, and thus increase their business and reputation. But, while the extensive carriage manufactroy of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, continues in the business there is no necessity for a single eastern purchase, as they can defy competition in style, finish, ornamentation, material, durability and workmanship. Verify this advice by a purchase of one of their vehicles.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

INDISTINCT AILMENTS.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, mental stupor and headache, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ; yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they arise from indigestion and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will usually affect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, let it be continued until every tr